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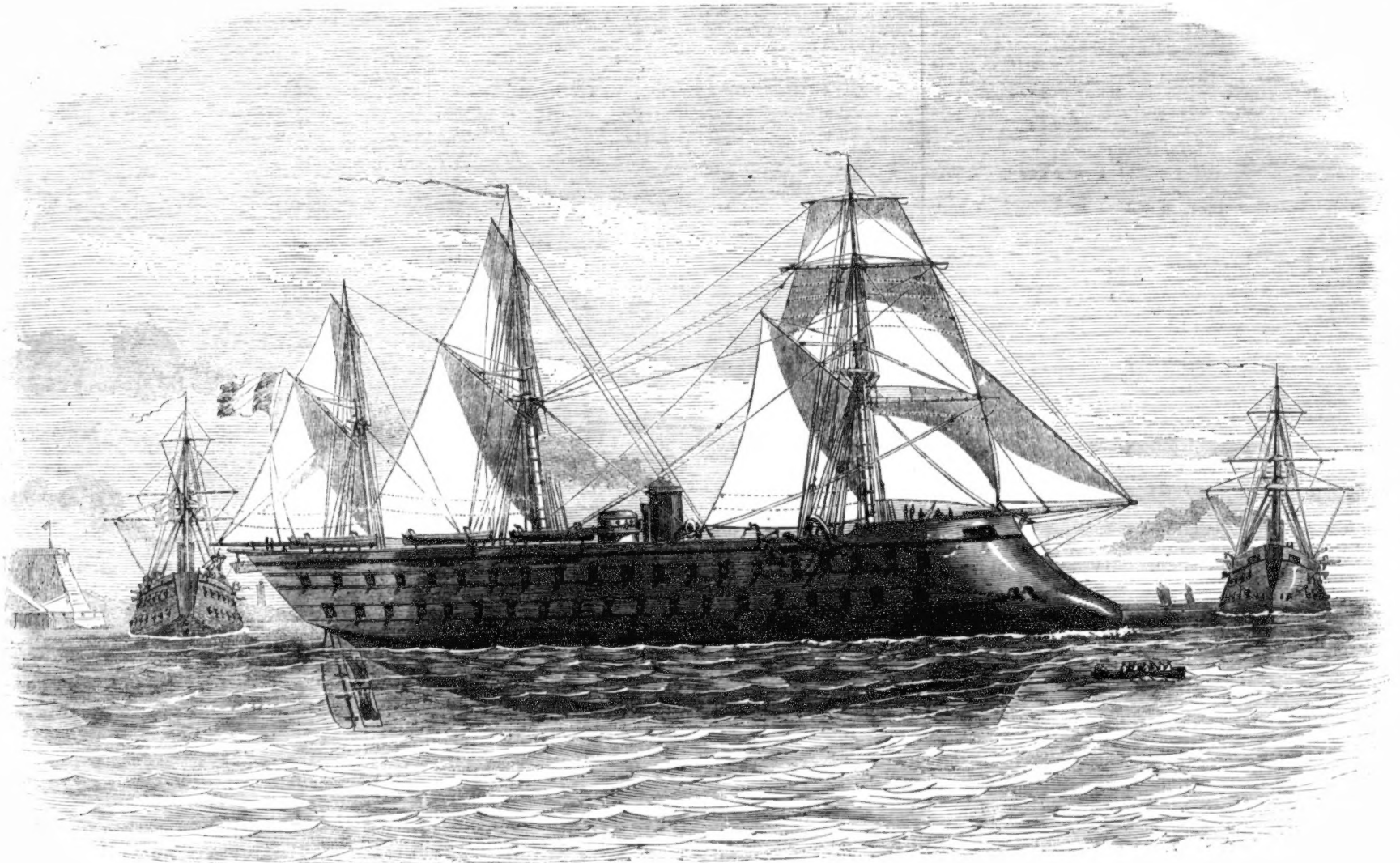
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE chances of a European intervention in America seem to have diminished considerably since the publication of the English and Russian replies to the French note. Russia is willing that her Ambassador at Washington shall give, not official, but "moral" support to the offer of mediation in the event of this offer being backed by England; but, as England wisely declines to press advice on combatants who are not likely to accept it and might possibly resent it, we are to presume that Russia will say nothing, and that France, if she speaks at all, will speak by herself. Nevertheless, the word "mediation" has again been pronounced, and by this time the Americans must have heard it. The three great European Powers have been talking aloud about American affairs, and America cannot help hearing the opinions expressed by her friends, and by those whom she persists in considering her enemies, as to the disastrous nature of the struggle in which the two great sections of the (once) United States are now engaged. To be sure, the disastrous effects of war in general, and of civil war in particular, are as well known to the Americans as to the French, English, and Russians. They will learn nothing new, then, from the recently-published diplomatic correspondence on the subject of intervention, except that the principal European States are ready and willing to intervene should it appear probable that their kind offices would be well received. France may yet make her proposition to the American Government unsupported, though not without the formal assurance that the step is approved of and applauded by England as well as Russia. We shall all be very glad—though, at the same time, rather astonished—if the North and South are brought to shake hands by the representations of France. Russia, in particular, will have cause for surprise, inasmuch as the American Government could, had it been so inclined, have availed itself of the proffered intercession of the Emperor Alexander any time during the last twelvemonth.

Many of the French journals continue to write a great deal of nonsense of a very characteristic kind on the subject of the Southern Confederacy regarded as a Slave Power, and the Federal Government viewed as a Power bent on the extinction of Slavery. It would be a great convenience for politicians, journalists, and, indeed, all persons who find themselves called upon to express an opinion about the American War, if the contest could be shown to relate only, or even chiefly, to the slavery question. We should know at once where to place our sympathies, whereas now the great majority of Englishmen wish for the success of the South on account of the superior valour and patriotism of its armies fighting under enormous disadvantages against a Government which has suspended all guarantees of liberty, and fear its success because the continuance of negro slavery would apparently be the consequence of it. The French partisans of the North, probably without being fully aware of the injustice they are doing the South, find that it simplifies the American question to leave out of view all that does not relate to slavery. They have now their theory, and of course they will stick to it. We in England, however, cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the North attacked the South in order to bring it back to the Union, and not with any intention of setting the slaves free, and, moreover, that if the South wished merely to keep its slaves it could do so now by returning to the Union before January next. The Southerners will not submit to Northern Government, but have, unfortunately, no thought of liberating their slaves; the Northerners will not let the white men of the South escape from the political servitude they wish to keep imposed upon them, and they will raise up the slaves against them if they cannot sufficiently weaken them in any other manner. As for the rest, the Southerners have pledged themselves by a general vote not to tolerate the slave trade—a branch of commerce which the American Government has hitherto encouraged in so far that it has frequently sought to impede us in our

endeavours to put it down. Either party may make use of the slaves, but neither will liberate them from any motive of benevolence; and, instead of regarding the combatants simply as pro-slavery and anti-slavery men, it would be much fairer to omit such considerations altogether, valueless as they are on both sides. If, without inquiring into the motives of North and South, we simply ask ourselves which of the two, in case of ultimate victory, is most likely to benefit the negro, we still feel ourselves unable to answer the question. At the very last moment, after liberating the negroes by an illegal act, the Northern Government would be quite prepared to give them up to their old masters if by so doing it could restore the Union—a consummation which, even in the event of all the South being subdued by force of arms, must still be based on some sort of compromise. The position of these unfortunate blacks would then be worse than ever. Would it be better if they emigrated in a mass to the North, where they are ill-treated and despised—where, in short, no one wishes to have them? On the other hand, if the South gains its independence, the slave remains a slave until his master finds it to be his interest to emancipate him. This desirable result might, according to some authorities, be brought about by the impossibility of retaining him in servitude should he really resolve to escape to the North. Previous to the war—as Mr. Gladstone put the case—the slave was kept down by the whole weight of the United States' Government. Should a separation take place, he would have to deal only with his Southern rulers, and, escaping them, would at once be free.

We do not, for our part, see much hope for the poor slave, whatever be the result of the war. And this is natural enough; for it is not about him that the North and South are fighting. It is a striking anomaly in the eyes of French journalists (who delight in such anomalies) that the Southerners should at the same time be fighting for liberty and slavery. But



THE MAGENTA FRENCH IRON-PLATED VESSEL OF WAR.

they are no more fighting for slavery than Washington and Lafayette were when they commanded armies of slaveholders, and did battle in the cause of American independence.

If Karl Russell prudently declines to offer any advice, or to make propositions of any kind, to the American Government, he has at least no scruple in addressing counsel of the most extraordinary, and certainly most unacceptable, description to the little kingdom of Denmark. He advises Denmark—at the suggestion, no doubt, of some of his German friends—to make the province of Schleswig independent, and, at the same time, to recognise its union with Holstein, which forms part of the German Confederation. This is simply a recommendation to Denmark to dismember herself for the benefit of Germany. Schleswig is not, and has not for centuries been, independent. It was a portion of the Danish monarchy long before Prussia had any existence as a kingdom, and Denmark is naturally not going to part with it to Germany because a number of German immigrants have settled in the province, and now claim the general adoption of their language and the extension of that of the original inhabitants. Earl Russell's allusion to Posen was particularly unfortunate, for, as our readers are aware, the Poles of that province are denied systematically the use of their language in public proceedings—an injustice of which Denmark has never been guilty towards her German subjects in Schleswig.

THE NEW IRON-PLATED FRENCH SHIP.

THE French navy has just been augmented by the construction of a new iron-plated vessel, called the *Magenta*, which is rated as an eighty-gun ship. Beside the chimney a shotproof tower is constructed as a shelter to the commanding officers during an engagement. The whole of the armour of the vessel is so contrived as to secure the greatest degree of strength, and the plates are so effectually joined that the seams are scarcely visible. The build of the *Magenta*, as well as the care bestowed upon her complete organisation, make her one of the best specimens of modern naval architecture in the French marine service.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

For some days back rumours have been pervading Paris of the discovery by the police of a serious plot directed against the life of the Emperor. It was believed until very lately that the Emperor was to inaugurate the opening of the Boulevard du Prince Eugene, for which so much splendid preparation had been made, in the middle of the present month. But it was suddenly announced that the ceremony would not take place until December, and, as it was positively asserted that the invitations had actually been issued for the 15th of November, much surprise and suspicion were awakened, and the story got abroad that the postponement had been made because of the discovery of a plot against the Emperor's life, which was to have exploded into action on the occasion of the celebration. Whether there is any truth whatever in the story of the plot and the discovery we cannot pretend to say; but it is everywhere circulated and largely believed in Paris. The opening of the boulevard is now officially fixed for the 7th of December.

Accounts from Roubaix, Tourcoing, and Sedan state that the manufacturers of those towns have received large orders for woollen stuffs, sufficient to keep all their hands employed for a long time to come. Unfortunately the ribbon-weavers at Lyons and St. Etienne are not in so prosperous a position. When such operatives are seen seeking employment on the railways in the neighbourhood their distress must be very great. Such cases, however, are not frequent at present, and the last accounts are favourable.

The trial of the Duc de Gramont-Caderousse and the four seconds in the duel in which Mr. Dillon was killed on the 23rd ult., took place on Tuesday, when all the parties were acquitted.

BELGIUM.

The Government presented to the Chambers on the 13th instant a complete programme of the measures which it proposes to introduce during the present Session. The principal of these bills are for the revision of the militia laws, the founding of scholarships for poor students, a grant of 1,000,000fr. for the building of schools, another of 500,000fr. for works of communal utility in the towns suffering from the cotton crisis, and a grant of 400,000fr. in augmentation of the annual subsidy for primary instruction. Bills will also be introduced for the repression of the electoral fraude, the War Budget, the Ways and Means, the Budget for the Ministry of Justice for 1863, and other less important matters.

ITALY.

The King of Italy has returned to Turin from a tour in the provinces. The reception of his Majesty in all the cities through which he passed was most enthusiastic. The King has forwarded a large sum of money from his private purse to the towns of the Romagna for the benefit of the sufferers from the recent inundations.

The Chamber of Deputies was opened for the Session on Tuesday. The Minister of Foreign Affairs laid upon the table diplomatic documents relating to the Roman question. Signor Buoncompagni asked for an explanation of the policy adopted by the Ministry. Signor Rattazzi declared himself ready to afford an exposition of his conduct as a Minister, and the debate was appointed by the Chamber to take place on Thursday.

The state of siege in the Neapolitan provinces and Sicily has been officially abolished. The Prefects of Naples and Palermo retain the power of making some exceptions.

Legal proceedings have commenced in the Turin Assize Court against Signor Boschi, formerly of the Ministry and Secretary-General of Public Works, who is accused of abuse of his official functions. Several Ministers, senators, and other distinguished personages have been examined as witnesses.

A rumour having recently been circulated that a dictatorship of Italy had been proposed by Garibaldi to the King, M. Nicotra has published a letter denying, in the name of the General, that there is any truth in the rumour in question, and stating that no such arrangement, or anything approximating to it, had ever been entertained by Garibaldi.

The brigand chief Cicalanti has been arrested at Naples.

AUSTRIA.

According to recent letters from Vienna the negotiations entered on with the view of an arrangement of Hungarian affairs are advancing. Two Constitutions are in presence—the Austrian Charter of the 26th of February, 1861, and the Hungarian laws of 1848. At Vienna the pure and simple acceptance of the Charter of the 26th of February by the Magyars was formally demanded; whilst at Pesth the requirement was that no change in the laws of 1848 should take place. Reconciliation was thus impossible. If the German papers may be believed, moderate ideas are now obtaining the ascendant, and on both sides the necessity is felt of making reciprocal concessions. On the other hand, a Vienna letter of November 13 describes some dissensions between the Hungarian Chancellor, Count Forgach, and the Minister of State, and gives a somewhat different view of the state of affairs.—It was yesterday currently reported that the Hungarian Chancellor, having had a violent dispute with the Minister of State, was about to tender his resignation. On various matters of importance there has long been a diversity of opinion between M. von Schmerling and Count Forgach,

but the latter is too ambitious a man voluntarily to quit office. After the retirement of Baron Vay, the Emperor, being at a loss to find a doleful Hungarian Chancellor, the Minister of State strongly recommended Count Forgach, who, as Stadtholder of Bohemia, had repeatedly given proofs of subservience. For a time the new Chancellor unhesitatingly obeyed the behests of his protector, but a few months ago he began strenuously to uphold the interests of Hungary, his native country. The German members of the Cabinet have made several attempts to get rid of their "faithless" colleague, but they have failed, because Count Forgach is supported by some high Hungarian nobles, in whose judgment and loyalty the Emperor has confidence. The day before yesterday a Cabinet Council, at which the Emperor presided, was held, and it was understood that the principal subject of discussion was the so-called "Voivodina-frage" (question relative to the Servian Voivodina). The Minister of State and his German colleagues would like again to separate the district in question from Hungary, but to such a step Count Forgach and Count M. Esterhazy (a Hungarian Minister without portfolio) are strongly opposed, as they feel convinced that it would render a compromise between Hungary and Austria impossible. A short time ago the Hungarian Chancellor talked of going to Pesth, in order to have personal interviews with some of the more influential Hungarian nobilities; but he will hardly quit his post at present, as he has recently received information that nothing is to be done "unless the legitimate demands of the Hungarian nation are acceded to." The words quoted must be understood to mean that the Hungarians will be satisfied with nothing short of the restoration of their revised Constitution.

PRUSSIA.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Prussian Government has replied to the last notes of Bavaria and Württemberg upon the question of the French commercial treaty. The Government is reported to have stated that Prussia adheres to the position she has already taken up, and will regard the rejection of the treaty by Bavaria and Württemberg as notice upon their part to leave the Zollverein. In Berlin it is also believed that Prussia will comply with the invitation of Bavaria to attend the general conference of the States belonging to the Zollverein at Munich, but will not enter upon any other subjects than those mentioned in art. 31 of the Zollverein Treaty as being reserved for these conferences.

POLAND.

The following letter from Warsaw, of the 14th inst., gives a far from encouraging account of the state of matters there:—

Any one who had not visited the public places for some days—for example, the Bank-place—might think that martial law had been raised, for the military, who have hitherto bivouacked there, have disappeared; but they are concentrated at other places, and especially on the Bzyna-place. It is affirmed that another murder has been perpetrated, in addition to the assassination of Fikner, the police agent, who was found stabbed within his own doorway. In this case the victim was a spy and one of the Jewish persuasion. The Government seems uneasy, but its silence is not broken. All are in a state of fear, and no one can say what will happen next. The patrols are stronger and in greater number than before. The two young noblemen, Prince Ogrod and Prince Wlad Czartewski, who were apprehended on the 4th of July, after the attempt on the Grand Duke Constantine, and who, up to that time, attended the schools here, are sentenced to enter the Siberian corps with, however, the rank of officers, and after two years they may be advanced to be officers. Secret revolutionary journals are still circulated, and, indeed, have never ceased to appear. The Emperor has sent 200,000 silver rubles for the relief of the distress caused by the burning of the town of Mieszow, seven miles from here.

A Warsaw letter of the 8th, in the *Siecle*, says:—

A report was at one time current that the Government had for this year renounced its project of recruitment here, but the rumour was unfounded, and the operations have already commenced in this city. The young men who are to form part of the contingents are fixed on by commissions, and, without receiving any warning, are laid hold of in the night and started off to their place of destination. The police, as may be naturally expected, have a great deal to do with the designations, and they fix by preference on the young men who have given the strongest marks of patriotism and of attachment to the national cause. These measures have excited a kind of terror in the minds of the people. Those who think themselves menaced fly to a foreign country, or endeavour to conceal themselves, if they have the means. The number of defaulters will be very considerable.

DENMARK.

The English Ambassador was received on the 14th inst. by the King, and officially announced to his Majesty the approaching marriage of Princess Alexandra to the Prince of Wales.

The Government has published the despatches sent to Vienna and Berlin on the 6th of November in reply to the Austrian and Prussian notes. These despatches, which are accompanied by documentary evidence, energetically reject the Austrian and Prussian demands of the 25th of August with reference to Schleswig and Holstein, and explain what the Danish Government considers to be the real bearing of the Conventions of 1851 and 1852. The Danish Government requests that the negotiations should be confined to the affairs of Holstein, and renews the offer to grant autonomy to Holstein.

SWEDEN.

A letter from Stockholm of the 12th says:—

The elections for the Diet, which is to meet in this capital on the 15th, finished some days ago throughout the whole of Sweden. They have given nearly the same result as those of 1859—that is to say, that the Conservative and Governmental elements predominate almost exclusively. If the Diet, as it may probably do, should during this Session vote some modification in the present bases of the national representation, and the electoral system now in force should have worked for the last time, it may not be without interest to mention the principal characteristics of that system. The Diet itself fixes every Session the time for its next meeting, which generally takes place about the month of October, and always, according to the terms of the Constitution, within a delay of three years from the opening of the last Session. The elections are made in the three months preceding the date of meeting, but they are not simultaneous throughout the whole country. The municipal authorities for the burghs elect and the peasants, and the chapters for the clergy, fix, in concert with the governors of the provinces, the date in each electoral district, according to local circumstances. This prolongation of the electoral crisis presents no inconvenience in a country where the people are naturally calm, and where political passions are almost unknown.

GREECE.

According to letters from Athens, of the 8th, the death of General Grivas, which had just occurred, had caused universal surprise. An official mourning of three days had been ordered. The arrival of his son was expected with some apprehension. The Germans settled at Hatzekia had expressed their wish to return to Germany, in consequence of misapprehensions of which they have been the object. The national representation will be double in number what it was before. The total number of deputies to be chosen is estimated at 285. The decree calling together the National Assembly ordains that Greeks residing abroad shall be competent to elect delegates to that body in the ratio of one deputy to 1000 votes, of two deputies to 10,000, or of three deputies above 10,000. The Provisional Government feels some embarrassment in a financial point of view. It is engaged in the internal organisation of the country, with the arrangements for the elections, arming the National Guards, and has not yet opened negotiations relative to the throne of Greece. No aggressive act has taken place against Turkey. The Turkish Embassy has protested against the demand made by the Provisional Government on Greeks residing in all countries to send deputies to the Greek Chambers. The Porte, on the other hand, recognises the passports signed by the Provisional Government.

The officers of the English fleet in Greek waters seem to enjoy especial favour from the inhabitants of Syria and the Ploes. The principal inhabitants (as we learn by a despatch from Cairo) have just given a banquet in honour of the British officers, at which the health of Prince Alfred of England was drunk with immense enthusiasm by the Greeks. The English reciprocated by drinking cordially to the independence of Greece, and saluting the Greek flag with twenty-one guns. The election of Prince Alfred to the Greek throne is said to be certain.

TURKEY.

The health of the Sultan is said to be far from satisfactory, and report says that he is suffering from an over-excitement of the brain.

The Ottoman Embassy in Paris has, however, through the public press, contradicted the rumours of the Sultan's illness which have lately been circulated.

Letters from Constantinople of the 8th state that the Greeks in that capital had made manifestations in favour of Turkey, and had given serenades to the Ambassadors of the protecting Powers, amidst cries of "Liberty for ever!" "Long live the Sultan!" A grand banquet took place in a plain near the city, where 4000 guests assembled.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Accounts from China state that an engagement had taken place between the rebels and Colonel Ward's contingent, near Ningpo. Colonel Ward was afterwards killed while attacking Recce (?) City. The rebels had appeared in great force before Ningpo, determined to take the city.

A dreadful political murder is announced as having been perpetrated in Japan. A lady and three gentlemen, while riding on the high road, were attacked by a Daimio with a retinue of 300 men. Mr. Charles Lennox Richardson, of Shanghai, one of the party, was murdered in cold blood. The rest escaped. The vengeance of the foreign Powers for this act had been avowed by the British Minister, whose interference had incurred the indignation of the European residents.

ENGLAND AND DENMARK.

A GERMAN paper publishes the following as the despatch of Earl Russell to Mr. Paget, at Copenhagen, on the subject of the Germano-Danish duchies, about which so much noise has been made of late:—

Foreign Office, Sept. 21.

According to reports received from various quarters it appears that the exchange of notes between Austria, Prussia, and Denmark has led to a state of ill-feeling, as might have been expected, respecting the obligations of Denmark in the affairs of Holstein, Lauenburg, and Schleswig, in connection with the common constitution of the Danish monarchy. The greater the lapse of time and the longer the negotiations are open out the deeper will be the chasm which separates the two parties, and the more violent will be their language towards each other.

After having carefully and sorrowfully considered this unsatisfactory state of this question, and the unfavourable results which necessarily ensue, her Majesty has resolved to give you instructions which it is to be hoped will lead to a satisfactory settlement. In giving these instructions it is advisable to touch first upon those points which may be already regarded as settled.

The first of these points is, whether Holstein or Lauenburg can levy taxes or decree laws without the assent of the States of those duchies. This point has been settled by the decision in the negative of the German Confederation, of which the duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg are members.

Another question, which it is not necessary to dwell upon, is the Constitution of 1855.

It is clear that a Constitution, whether it be considered good or bad by the members of the kingdom or of the duchies, has no control either in Holstein, Lauenburg, or Schleswig, as the duchies have not recognised it.

Not is it necessary to dwell upon the rights of the Danish Parliament.

It is quite clear that Denmark can levy taxes and give laws to its own people without the consent of Holstein, Lauenburg, and Schleswig. Two questions of great importance have still to be considered. The first concerns Schleswig; the second the whole Constitution (*Gesamtverfassung*). Schleswig was formerly in an abnormal position. Though not forming part of the German Confederation, it was, nevertheless, connected with Holstein, which is a member of the Confederation. Later enactments have altered that unsatisfactory union, and Schleswig is now only bound to Holstein in non-political relations which equally concern both. Nevertheless, these existing relations between Germany and Denmark which have given rise to the existing differences.

The sacred promise made by the King of Denmark to Schleswig, and communicated to the German Confederation in 1852, touches chiefly on two points. The first is that Schleswig shall not be incorporated with Denmark; the second is that Germans in Schleswig shall be placed on the same footing as Danes, or subjects of other nations. The complaints which Germany has raised as to a breach of these promises are contained in the Prussian despatch of the 12nd of August.

A systematic destruction of national and neighbourly relations between Schleswig and Holstein, neglect of the regulations concerning the Kiel University, the appointment, almost exclusively, of Danish officials in Church and schools, the whole spirit of administration in the duchy; finally, the total disregard of the existing enactments respecting the language, are facts so well known that they need no further enumeration.

For all practical purposes it would be useless to attempt a control through Germany upon the appointment of Danish officials in Schleswig in Church or educational matters. It would only lead to new difficulties and continual differences.

The best means to put a stop to this for the future would be to grant perfect independence to Schleswig; to give full power to the Schleswig estates to decide upon all questions concerning the Church schools and universities, and to decide upon what language shall be used where the Danish, German, or mixed population predominates.

Finally, there is the question of the Constitution, the most complicated of all. Treaties, protocols, and despatches throw little light upon the subject. The few gleams of light which are thrown only tend to lead astray. For what could be more detrimental for all union, action, and independence than to maintain that no law was valid, no Budget acceptable, unless sanctioned by the Parliament of the Monarchy? What would Austria say if the wish expected to accept a Constitution which would curtail the powers of the Reichsrath at Vienna, unless separate estates in Hungary, Galicia, or Venetia had acquiesced in the same or sanctioned the same Budget? How would Prussia act under an unconditional veto given to the estates of Posen by deliberations in Parliament?

If such a Constitution must lead to a speedy and decisive rupture—if each part could not have its full and independent action without obstructing the wheels of the whole machine—if, for example, we take the estimates asked for the navy at 90, of which amount Denmark is to provide 60 and the other States 30, Denmark can vote its 60 without the vote of the other States. Only one objection can be made to this proposition.

If the 1,600,000 inhabitants of Denmark were called upon to pay the Army and Navy estimates, and the 50,000 inhabitants of Lauenburg declined to pay their share, the Danes would look upon it as an oppression, considering the relative position of the King-Duke's position in Lauenburg.

The remedy for this has been found in a proposition for a normal Budget, brought forward independent of the Diet and of the Estates of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg.

It is evident that the Government of an independent State like Denmark must ask for grants for the civil list of the Sovereign, for the diplomatic service, and for the fleet.

This may be calculated on the very lowest scale with regard to the Royal dignity and to a state of peace.

The grant may be asked from the four representative bodies. A State Council, consisting of two-third Danes and one-third Germans, might decide how it ought to be distributed. Their resolutions should be made public and an annual report published.

Their normal Budget is to be granted for ten years; the division or expenditure to be made yearly. Extraordinary expenses, exceeding the estimates of the normal Budget, to be voted optionally by the kingdom and the three duchies independently.

The propositions which I have made may be summed up in a few words:—

1. Holstein and Lauenburg should have everything the German Confederation asks for them.
2. Schleswig shall have the power to govern itself, and not be represented in the Reichsrath.
3. A normal Budget shall be adopted by Denmark, Holstein, Lauenburg, and Schleswig.
4. Extraordinary expenses shall be sanctioned by the Diet (Reichsrath), and the separate Parliaments of Holstein, Lauenburg, and Schleswig.

I request you, Sir, to leave a copy of this despatch with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. (Signed) RUSSELL.

The reply of the Danish Government to Earl Russell's note of the 24th of September in reference to Schleswig-Holstein was published on Wednesday. It says:—"The maintenance of the common Constitution in Schleswig is a vital question for Denmark. The Danish Government will, therefore, firmly adhere to the line of conduct prescribed by this conviction. The acceptance of the propositions made by Earl Russell would lead to the destruction of constitutional life in Denmark, and would soon even suspend the existence of the monarchy itself."

TUNNELLING THE ALPS.—Some of the Swiss journals state that the passage of the Alps by railway on a central point—the Simplon—is in contemplation. A committee of delegates of the Swiss Cantonal Governments have held a conference at Lausanne, where a resolution was come to that a special committee should be named by the Governments of Geneva, Vaud, Fribourg, and Valais, in order to come to an understanding with the company having the concession of the Italian line, and to concert on the ways and means for carrying out the plan. The intention is to bore a tunnel, the total length of which is to be from 4200 to 4700 metres. The rock to be cut through is easy to be perforated, and is so uniform and solid, that the supposition is that it will not be required to be faced with any masonry.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

GENERAL NEWS.

The American papers are principally occupied with the election results. Even the progress of the war had ceased to attract so much attention in New York as the elections. It appears that so far as New York city and State are concerned the Democratic party have been successful. In the city of New York Horatio Seymour had a majority of 30,999 at the poll, which took place on the 4th. His majority in the whole of New York State is stated to be from 8000 to 10,000. The two Woods have been elected to Congress.

In New York State, out of eighteen Congressmen elected fifteen are Democrats; of twenty members of Assembly elected ten are Democrats. In Massachusetts all the officials elected are Republicans. Of ten Congressmen elected all but one are Republicans. New Jersey had chosen a Democratic Governor by a very large majority. Delaware had elected Republican representatives. Missouri had done the same. Illinois had renominated a Republican to Congress. The general result of the elections was not known. Michigan had gone in favour of the Republicans. In Wisconsin both sides claimed a victory.

Ex-President Buchanan had published a vindication of his conduct in refusing to garrison the forts in the Southern States, as recommended by General Scott. He rests his defence principally on the assertion that there were no troops available at the time for the purpose. Mr. Buchanan assumes the whole responsibility of the policy pursued by his Cabinet, and exonerates the then Secretary for War, Flood, from the aspersions thrown upon him of having obstructed the measures proposed for securing the States which had threatened to secede. This matter may be of importance to the parties concerned, but is of little interest to the world in general.

There is no news of great importance in regard to the war on the Potomac. General Scott is reported to have driven the Confederates out of Thoroughfare Gap; that one portion of General McClellan's army had occupied Ashby's Gap, while another portion, after a skirmish with General Stuart's cavalry, had taken possession of Harbottle, near the mouth of Chester Gap, where General "Stonewall" Jackson has taken up a position. The approaches to Manassas, on the left of the Blue Ridge, were in possession of the Federals, who also occupy Warrenton.

An expedition, consisting of 12,000 men and several gun-boats, had left Newbern, North Carolina, but its destination was unknown. Three thousand Confederates were said to have surrendered to General Foster, at Plymouth, North Carolina.

At a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce a letter had been read from Mr. Seward in reference to the Alabama, in which he says that piratical vessels for the destruction of American ships are sent from the ports of a friendly Power, and that he had directed the attention of the United States' Minister in London to the matter.

Proposals had been made in New York to send contributions of grain, &c., for the relief of the distress in Lancashire.

Advices from Jefferson City, Missouri, state that Judges Orr and Luckland had been arrested for having denounced the Emancipation Proclamation of the President.

St. Louis advices of the 2nd state that the Federal forces had defeated the Confederates at Ballinger Mills, near Potosi, Missouri.

Advices from Beaufort, South Carolina, report the death of General Mitchell, the Federal Commander there, of yellow fever. General Richardson had also died of wounds received at the battle of Antietam.

The people in the eastern part of North Carolina were said to be moving their slaves to the interior.

A despatch from Cairo of the 1st repeats the rumour that Mobile had been taken. The Union forces at Island No. 10 had again occupied the Tennessee shore, and were constructing a fort under the protection of a Union gun-boat.

Washington letters state that the entire army had been paid up to the 30th of June last, and a portion up to the 31st of August. The reason for non-payment as to the remainder was owing to the Treasury Department being unable to honour the requisitions of the Pay Department, the bounty and advance pay to the new levies having to be first paid, and this transaction requiring all the available funds.

A rumour was current at Port Royal that the Confederate ram Savannah was coming down the river.

The Confederate steamer Alabama had captured eight more American vessels, and destroyed all but two, which gave bonds for \$6,000 each, payable to President Davis after the declaration of peace. The Alabama was last seen in lat. 39, long. 69 W., off Cape Delaware, directly in the track of the Californian steamers. On the 5th inst. the Vanderbilt, the Dakota, and the Luo were ready to sail in search of this marauder.

The *Richmond Whig* (Confederate) of the 30th ult., discussing the speeches of the New York Democrats, says:—"No, the people of all shades of opinion in the United States had better make up their minds that the separation that has taken place was necessary and is final. We are as wide apart as the zenith and nadir. We are as different as white from black—as antagonistic as fire and water. They can never conquer, nor coax, nor cheat us into reunion. The sooner they surrender the hope and abandon the effort the better for them. We think no better of the proposition when coming from 'Conservatives' than when coming from 'Radicals.'"

THE CONSCRIPTION.

Pennsylvania having obtained her full quota of men for the army by voluntary enlistment, there would be no draught in that State, and hopes were expressed that it might be possible to avoid that measure in others.

Among many other circumstances which had come to the knowledge of the police and the Government, and which rendered the latter somewhat fearful of the consequences of a conscription, was the fact that clubs or associations of labouring or other men, too poor to pay for substitutes and not in a position to go to the war without ruin to their business and their families, had been organised throughout the cities of New York and Brooklyn, all the members of which have pledged themselves to resist the draught, by force of arms, if necessary. With the secrecy that must envelope the deliberations of such clubs, it was not easy to ascertain their numbers, their plans, or their mode of operations, but sufficient was known of their doings to cause much anxiety to the Government and to make quick people wish that the power of the "almighty dollar" might again be tried to raise the men required, and so avoid both the danger and the scandal of an unpopular conscription.

ELECTIONEERING IN NEW YORK.

The following picture of electioneering in New York is drawn by a correspondent, writing on the 31st ult., before the polling in New York State and city had taken place:—

"Mass meetings," "ratification meetings," and "rallies" of both parties are only and nightly held. The Republican journals invariably assert that the Democratic meetings are "fizzes" and failures; while the Democratic journals as invariably pass over the Republican demonstrations with slight or no mention, or the assertion that they are held in holes and corners by "finger worshippers" and war contractors. The truth is, however, that the meetings of both parties are largely attended, and that the Democrats, having the best, the boldest, the most logical, and the most popular speakers on their side, draw by far the most numerous audiences. One of the greatest gatherings of the political campaign was a torchlight "rally" which took place in the City Hall Park to ratify the nomination of Mr. Horatio Seymour and the Democratic ticket and to hear in their support the Hon. Mr. Cox, who has just been returned to the new Congress by the Democrats of Ohio. As soon as it was dark processions, with bands of music, began to pass up and down Broadway to the place of meeting, with banners, torches, Chinese lanterns, and a large and very suggestive variety of illuminated devices. For two hours the stream flowed on till it filled the park to overflowing. The crowd presented a highly picturesque and imposing spectacle. The inscriptions in the transparencies and flags spoke the sentiments of the assembled Democrats more sentimentally than the orators of the evening. Among the most conspicuous were, "The Rights of Free Speech!" "No Niggerism!" "No Bastilles!" "The Habeas Corpus for ever!" "The Union and the Constitution, one and inseparable!" "Our National Malady—Nigger on the Brain!" "Opposition to Tyrants is Obedience to God!" "A Free Press, the True Champion of the People's Rights!"

Right!" In addition to these were many caricatures of Mr. Horatio Greely, in attitudes more or less grotesque, and always accompanied by the "irrepressible negro," with which that gentleman's name is popularly identified. The speeches were characterised by a degree of boldness that the Democratic party has not recently shown, and which proves it to be conscious of its growing power and determined to use it in favour of equality and peace. Though all the speakers manifested a desire to carry on the war with the utmost vigour, there was a palpable under-current of sympathy with the South which the meeting appreciated and applauded. The denunciations of Abolitionism and of the notable refusal of the President for the deportation of the negro race were loud and frequent, and enthusiastically received. It was declared that the present Congress was nothing but a negro debating society; that the white labourers of the North would never consent to be taxed either for the maintenance of the abolition of the black labourers of the South; that the abolition of slavery without the consent of the slave-holding States was unconstitutional and a breach of the President's oath on assuming office; that the election of the Democratic leaders in the State of New York would throw upon the South a gleam of hope; that the people of Austria and Russia enjoyed greater liberty than the people of New York; that the American flag was disgraced in the eyes of the world by the inability of the Lincoln Administration; that the ship of State was under the control of drunken mariners, who were driving it to destruction; that the Abolitionists would continue to vilify General McClellan until they made him President; and that if Mr. Lincoln persisted in overriding the Constitution the day of reckoning would come, when he would be arraigned before the Supreme Court, tried, convicted, and disgraced. It is evident that Fort Lafayette and the other bastilles must have temporarily lost their terrors, for hundreds of persons have been incarcerated within the last four months for infinitely milder "treason" than this, or on mere suspicion of entertaining the opinions thus openly expressed. The Republicans assert, however, that their day is coming; that the leaders of the Democratic party cannot and shall not be permitted to talk in this manner, whether successful or unsuccessful at the polls; and that not even their election as Governors and members of Congress will shield them from the operation of martial law. And if the Government be as mad as the party that supports it it will carry out these threats and precipitate a revolution.

WARRING ON WOMEN.

A correspondent writing from New York on the 3rd instant makes the following statement:—

A young married lady, a native of New Orleans, twenty years of age, and said to be remarkably handsome, was heard singing Secession—and therefore treasonable—songs, after a private dinner-party in Washington. She was informed against by an outside listener, said to be a police agent from New York, taken into custody, and conveyed to this city, where she was locked up in the police-cell of the station-house in Forty-Seventh-street. A friend to whom she communicated her trouble called upon the Deputy Provost Marshall on the day after her arrival to make inquiries, and was informed that she was a "filthy Secession woman," and would immediately be sent home to her friends in New Orleans. The zealous friend remonstrated on the harshness, if not injustice, of detaining her in a common cell, reserved for thieves, prostitutes, and disorderly characters, and was informed, with a significant look and sharp accent, that the lady was a spy who ought to be hanged, and that he would do well to mind his own business if he did not wish to be sent to Fort Lafayette. This was forty-one days ago, and the young lady still remains at the police-station. It should be added, for a clearer comprehension of the animus which directed this proceeding, that there may have been something more than a song at the bottom of it, inasmuch as the lady's husband is a Secessionist, and that, like Mrs. Lincoln, she has or had a brother in the Southern army. An application for a writ of habeas corpus is forthwith to be made in her behalf, unless the Government, on the threat of publicity, should be so far ashamed of the tyranny which it has knowingly or unknowingly countenanced as to order her release. The story seems incredible, but it is asserted to be true by persons of the highest character, and if the Government be unwise enough to force it before the courts on the application of a writ, the details, hitherto unmentioned in any of the newspapers, will find their way to the public with a far more damaging effect upon the Administration than any other imprisonment which the proclamation of martial law has afforded.

MILITARY TRAGEDY IN MISSOURI.

In Missouri a terrible incident has taken place. General M'Neil has caused ten Confederate prisoners of war to be shot at Palmyra. The cause of the tragedy and the particulars of the execution are given by the *Palmyra* (Missouri) *Courier*:—

When the rebels entered Palmyra an old resident of the place, Andrew Allsman by name, mysteriously disappeared, and it was supposed he was murdered. When General M'Neil returned to Palmyra after that event and ascertained the circumstances under which Allsman had been abducted, he caused to be issued a notice that if the missing man was not returned within ten days he would retaliate upon the rebel prisoners in his hands. The ten days elapsed and no tidings came of the man. The tenth day expired with last Friday. On that day ten rebel prisoners, already in custody, were selected to pay with their lives the penalty demanded. The names of the men so selected were as follows:—Willis Baker, Thomas Humston, Morgan Bixler, and John Y. McPherson, Lewis county; Herbert Hunt on, John M. Wade, and Marion Lair, Ralls county; Captain Thomas A. Sider, Monroe county; Blesser Lake, Scotland county; Hiram Smith, Knox county. These parties were informed on Friday evening that unless Mr. Allsman was returned to his family by one o'clock on the following day they would all be shot at that hour. Most of them received the announcement with composure or indifference. The Rev. James S. Green, of this city, remained with them during that night as their spiritual adviser, endeavoring to prepare them for their sudden entrance into the presence of their Maker. A little after twelve o'clock at noon the next day three Government wagons drove to the gate. One contained four, and each of the others three, rough bodied coffins. The condemned men were conducted from the prison and seated in the wagons—one upon each coffin. A sufficient guard of soldiers accompanied them, and the cavalcade started for the fatal grounds. Proceeding east to Main-street, the cortège turned and moved slowly southward as far as Malone's livery-stable. Thence, turning east, it entered the Hannibal road, pursuing it to the residence of Colonel James Outberson. There, throwing down the fence, they turned northward entering the Fair Grounds (half a mile east of the town) on the west side, and driving within the circular amphitheatrical ring, paused for the final consummation of the scene. The ten coffins were removed from the wagons and placed in a row, six or eight feet apart, forming a line north and south about fifteen paces east of the central pagoda or music-stand in the centre of the ring. Each coffin was placed upon the ground, with its foot west and head east. Thirty soldiers of the 2nd M.S.M. were drawn up in single line, extending north and south, facing the row of coffins. This line of executioners ran immediately at the east base of the pagoda, leaving a space between them and the coffins of twelve or thirteen paces. Reserves were drawn up in line upon either flank of these executioners. The arrangements completed, the doomed men knelt upon the graves between their coffins and the soldiers while the Rev. N. M. Rhodes offered up a prayer. At the conclusion of this each prisoner took his seat upon the foot of his coffin, facing the muskets which in a few minutes were to launch them into eternity. They were nearly all firm and undaunted. Two or three only showed signs of trepidation. The most noted of the ten was Captain Thomas A. Sider, of Monroe county. He was now elegantly attired in a suit of black broadcloth, with a white vest. A luxuriant growth of beautiful hair rolled down upon his shoulders. There was nothing, especially worthy of note in the appearance of the others. One of them, Willis Baker, of Lewis county, was proved to be a man who last year shot and killed Mr. Ezekiel Pratte, his Union neighbour, near Williamson, in that county. All the others were rebels of lesser note. A few minutes after one o'clock Colonel Strachan, Provost-Marshal-General, and the Rev. Mr. Rhodes shook hands with the prisoners. Two of them then accepted bandages; all the others refused. One hundred spectators had gathered round the amphitheatre to witness the impressive scene. The stillness of death prevailed in the place. The officer in command now stepped forward and gave the word of command—"Ready! Aim! Fire!" The charges, however, were not made simultaneously, probably through want of a perfect previous understanding of the orders and of the time at which to fire. Two of the rebels fell backwards upon their coffins and died instantly. Captain Sider sprang forward, and fell with his head towards the soldiers, his face upwards, his hands clasped upon his breast, and the left leg drawn half way up. He did not move again, but died immediately. He had requested the soldiers to aim at his heart, and they obeyed but too implicitly. The other seven were not killed outright; so the reserves were called in, who dispatched them with their revolvers. The lifeless remains were then placed in the coffins, the names of which each man was written, were removed on, and the funeral procession returned to town by the same route that it passed in going. Friends claimed and took seven of the corpses. These were buried in the military in the public cemetery. The tragedy was over.

IRELAND.

THE WEATHER.—The weather has been very stormy since the 15th inst. Snow has fallen heavily in some parts, and a step to all farming operations. The crops are in a very bad state of preservation, and the people are in a very bad state of mind. The weather is very stormy, and the people are in a very bad state of mind. The weather is very stormy, and the people are in a very bad state of mind.

IMPROVEMENTS IN DUBLIN.—If one may judge of the country from the state of the metropolis it is undoubtedly prospering. In the city the houses have seldom or ever been better let, nor have rents and taxes been over more

punctually paid. This is the more remarkable when we consider the fact that a large number of the mercantile community live in the suburbs. The Rathmines township, which has commissioners of its own for lighting, cleaning, roadmaking, &c., is extending on to Rathgar, Roundtown, and down by the River Dodder to Milltown, and the whole of that large district is being rapidly covered with villas, terraces, and squares. The district which extends from the Rathmines boundary to the sea is also being fast covered with a superior class of buildings, particularly that portion of it which is the property of Lord Herbert. Notice has just been given of an intended application for an Act of Parliament in the next Session to erect this district into a new township, with commissioners having power to levy rates and do all that is necessary for lighting, cleansing, improving, and watching. It will include the South Lotts, Bagginotragh, Eggarragh, Ballybrook, Dennybrook, Clonsillaugh, Robuck, Merrion, Sandymount, Irishtown, and Klagsend, and is to be called "the Penbrooke Township."

FEDERAL RECRUITING IN IRELAND.—A Dublin paper, of strong anti-English sentiments, makes bitter complaints that Irishmen are still being enlisted in Ireland as "labourers" for America. Very high "wages" are offered to them, and the bounty is not offered in vain in numbers of instances. "Lecturers and others are going about the country," according to the paper in question, with this object, and one of the inducements they employ to enslave the peasantry is to affirm that, the moment they have settled with the Southern rebels, the American Government will turn upon England for her perjuries and free Ireland. The *Nation*, which is grown a good deal sobered now about the prospects of an American invasion of England, makes the following characteristic comment upon the arguments of these Yankee touts:—"We know the bait that is being held before the eyes of our countrymen. It is that of a possible war between the Northern States and England. Well, let such a war come, and then the Irish people will know what to say to it. When the Trent difficulty seemed likely to lead to a rupture, their sentiments were very plainly expressed. Let us wait and see what quarrel may arise out of these ticklish naval questions that will be coming up from day to day while the contest between North and South continues. When we see one plank of an American ship destroyed by guns that speak from under the shadow of the Union Jack, then a duty will be placed upon the people of Ireland which we trust they will be able to discharge. But the chance of such an event will not be improved by an emigration of Irishmen to slay the people of the Southern Confederacy. The dust of gallant Irish hearts will be making the grass grow in Virginia, while Ireland's opportunity may come from another quarter and find Ireland too weak to avail of it. We protest against any enlistment in this country for either of the American parties so long as America is not at war with some foreign Power that is also a foe to Ireland; and we warn our countrymen, by their love of Ireland and their love of honour, against giving any countenance or support to the recruiting agents who are now going about this country."

SCOTLAND.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CALDONIAN RAILWAY.—An accident, which proved fatal, occurred to the multi-train which left London for Glasgow on Saturday night. On going down the Beacock incline on the Caldonian line the tire of one of the wheels of the engine broke, and, while the engine, tender, and break left the rails to the right, some carriages, including the post-office, having broken the coupling-chains, swerved to the left, and fell over the embankment. The captain of a merchant-ship who was on his way to join her in the London Docks was killed by the fall, while his wife and child, who were by his side, were not dangerously hurt. The other passengers were able to continue their journey.

MISERABLE STATE OF THE CROPS IN THE HIGHLANDS.—Never did the close of harvest present a more threatening and ruinous aspect in the Highlands than it does at the present time. On most farms which are favourably situated the crop is well secured; but on late places and in high glens, where the soil is cold and heavy, comparatively little has been done to the ingathering of the grain—so little, that on some farms only five or six stacks have appeared in the stackyards, and the fields present a miserable aspect. So little of the crop had been gathered in that "gutting" had to be resorted to. This is done by binding the sheaves below the ears and spreading out the lower part of them, so that every sheaf is made to stand by itself—a process which has failed in giving satisfaction this year, as snow has now covered the ground to the depth of five or six inches, which has broken down the "gats" and lodged them among the snow, like bushes of mountain heath in the middle of winter. The only cheering feature we have under these disheartening circumstances is the fact that most farmers in the Highland districts depend chiefly on their sheep and cattle for the wherewithal to pay their rents; and if a sufficient quantity of straw could be secured for the wintering of cattle most parties might come pretty well out of it after all.

THE PROVINCES.

THE EASTERN FISHERIES.—Since last week the prospects of the herring-fishery in connection with the port of Great Yarmouth have improved; there has been a great increase in the deliveries of fish—in fact, there has been a perfect glut. This fact is attributed to the quiet, calm weather which has prevailed at sea. The quality of the fish landed has not been first-rate, and this circumstance, together with the diminished consumption observable in the north of England, in consequence of the distress so unfortunately prevalent, has had the effect of reducing prices to a comparatively unremunerative point. Some few lots of prime fish have sold at £12 to £14 per last (13,200 fish); but on the other hand the quotation has sunk in other cases to as low as £3 10s. per last. The reports from Lowestoft again diverge from those to hand from Yarmouth, the catch having fallen from the level previously indicated. The same complaints are made, however, with respect to the quality of the fish landed.

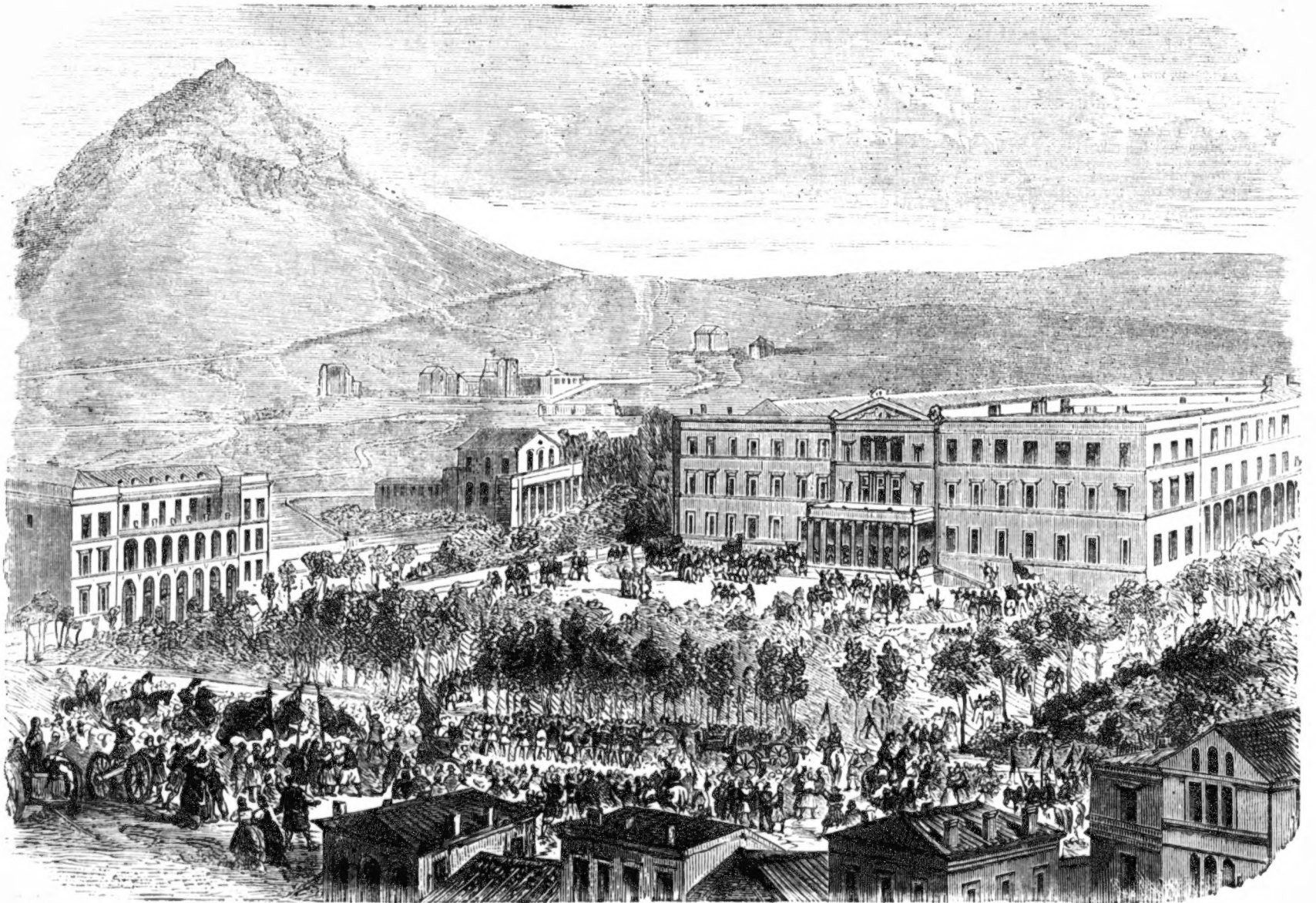
A BURGLAR SHOT BY A LADY.—A burglary was committed a few days ago at the house of Mr. Norman, of Howick End, Whitley Bridge, Derbyshire. The entrance was effected through the house-shutters, which were opened with a "jimmy," and three men, armed and masked, obtained unopposed entrance to the dining-room. At half-past three Mrs. Norman was disturbed by a strange noise, and having listened for a few seconds determined to leave her bed and discover the cause. She therefore partially dressed herself, and, armed with a revolver, went down stairs, and upon reaching the front room she found a man lying on a lighted candle and wearing a mask. Mrs. Norman maintained her composure with wonderful nerve, and, taking a good aim fired and hit the burglar in the breast. The shot served as an alarm, and instantly the wounded burglar was dragged through the window (bleeding and groaning) by his alarmed companions, who were on the watch. The effect of the shot was such that the wounded man was observed by Mrs. Norman to fall against the wall of the room, and it is suspected by the police that the wound may have proved fatal.

ARRIVAL OF A LIVE GORILLA.—By the arrival of the African mail-steamship *Armenian* at Liverpool there has been brought to this port a fine specimen of the gorilla. He appears quite docile, and amuses himself in dancing round the room at Mr. Kendal's, the eminent naturalist, and attempting to sew pieces of blanket together. His skin is of an olive colour, and, as he is yet very young, only slightly covered with hair. He is remarkably fond of good living, and appears to have an especial relish for beefsteak and mutton chops, and fruit. Young Mr. Gorilla is about three feet and a half in height, very broad and thick across the chest, while his arms and legs are long and sinewy, displaying great strength. He has a great habit of putting his feet into any stray boots and slippers which may be lying about, and when he is discovered in his frisks he invariably runs for protection to any lady who may be present. His faculty, unlike the generally entertained opinion, is not fierce or rapacious-looking, although the jaws are both broad and heavy. This is the only live specimen of the gorilla we believe ever brought to this country.—*Express*. [The creature in question, we have been informed, is not a real gorilla, but a very fine specimen of the chimpanzee, at least so it is asserted. An inquiry by competent authorities will no doubt soon set the question at rest.]

SINGULAR ROBBERY.—A robbery has been committed at the residence of Mr. William Locke (one of the largest traders of Walsall) on the evening of a loud crash was heard, and, on the inquiry of the lady going out to see what was the matter, it was found that the door had been forced open by the smashing of a pane glass in the conservatory. The door had been made it was found that the driver of a room belonging to the conservatory had been robbed of £200. It was also observed that the door of the room was locked and the key was in the lock. One of the female servants, a young woman named Linda Newman, was missing, but after a short time she was found, and, on being questioned about the matter, she made the extraordinary statement that she had met a young man with whom she was acquainted, that he had presented a pistol at her head and insisted on her telling him where some of the valuable articles belonging to her mistress were; that she had done so, and that he had then robbed the house. Information was at once given to the police, but Mr. Superintendent Vernon, who had been called to the scene, stated that the young woman, and the young man who had been seen with her, were not the persons who had committed the robbery, and that the whole of the story was a fabrication of the prisoner. The case is now before the court.



TRUMPETER. COMMANDING OFFICER. EMPEROR'S AIDE-DE-CAMP IN FULL UNIFORM. OFFICER. PRIVATES. ENSIGN. OFFICER IN UNDRRESS UNIFORM.
THE IMPERIAL CHASSEURS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.



PROCLAMATION OF THE DETHRONEMENT OF KING OTHO IN THE GREAT SQUARE AT ATHENS.

IMPERIAL CHASSEURS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The Russian army is a great Imperial institution, in which all the details are so contrived as to preserve unlimited authority, and at the same time to retain a large force for the services of the country. One of the most remarkable corps in the service is that of the Chasseurs of the Imperial Family, which was formed in 1854, being originally composed of men enlisted from the domains of the Crown, and voluntarily enrolling themselves under the national flag from the remotest part of the empire. The regiment consists of three battalions, the effective number in time of war being 3500 men, a number easily raised amongst the 10,000 candidates who present themselves. The green uniform of the corps is much in the fashion of the national costume, while the Greek cross, in copper, decorates the black sheepskin cap, and a red sash is worn round the waist. The officers, when in full uniform, have the cross of silver and their epaulettes of the same metal, while their lace ornaments and a gold star indicate their rank. The belts and knapsacks of the men are of black leather; and, as they are volunteers, they are armed with rifles and bayonets. The axe—which, in the hands of the Russian peasant, is a formidable weapon, on account of the extraordinary ease and skill with which they have learned to use it—also forms part of the equipment of the Imperial Chasseur; the officers, of course, carry revolvers. To the ranks of this corps come the hardy hunters for fables from Siberia—the foresters and woodsmen who have been accustomed to chase bears and wolves; so that it is not surprising that it should seem to be composed of picked men. This corps did not take any very prominent part in the war in the Crimea, since it did not arrive at Perekop until after the fall of Sebastopol; but it almost perished from typhus and cholera during the campaign, the victims numbering no fewer than 900 men and 22 officers. After the fêtes of the coronation the corps was disbanded at Moscow in 1856; but the Czar—doubtless that he might preserve a nucleus of such a volunteer force—reserved one battalion, which is now attached to a division of the Infantry of the Guard, in the capacity of tirailleurs.

THE GREEK ABDICATION.

OUR Engraving represents the scene which terminated the reign of the indolent Otho, and virtually shuts out the Bavarian dynasty from the throne of Greece. It will be remembered how the insurrection commenced at Athens on the night of the 23rd of October, the first signal of the popular tumult being the report of a gun which was heard at about ten o'clock at night;—how the King was at the time on an excursion in the yacht *Amelia*, and was necessarily unacquainted with the alarming state of affairs in the capital, the insurgents having taken the precaution to cut the telegraph-wires;—how M. Kadjisko, Minister of Public Instruction, performed his office by first carrying the news to his Royal master; and how Otho and his more energetic Queen immediately and wisely left the discontented Greeks to their own devices and remained on board the *Amelia*, following the advice of the diplomatic body who waited on them within sight of the port, and counselled them not to attempt to disembark and brave the irritation of the crowd. Even the crew of the *Amelia* were thought untrustworthy, and fortunately an English corvette, the *Scylla*, was there to receive their ex-Majesties in order to convey them to Venice. The revolution was conducted almost entirely without violence, the troops of the garrison firing in the air when they were commanded to oppose the people, only one of the commandants falling a victim to the popular indignation. So the seals are placed on the Royal apartments—the Bavarian claims are utterly ignored, notwithstanding the stolid obstinacy of the *Bavarian State Gazette*, which declares the crown of Greece still to be vested in the Royal family, and the Provisional Government wait to elect a new Monarch. Save his half-German extraction, perhaps, the Duke of Leuchtenberg is the most eligible



PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM, ELDEST SON OF PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

candidate, especially as he is already a member of the Greek Church. But this election would probably lead to fresh complications in the Eastern question; and the anxiety of Russia in his behalf is a tolerable indication of the tone he would be expected to take towards the Turkish Government; whilst Austria would be almost as much involved by such a choice as she would in the event

of Prince Amadeus, of Turin, being the successful candidate. It is doubtful, however, whether Austria would be so much injured by the election of the son of Victor Emmanuel as would Italy herself, since he would almost necessarily take such steps in the Government of Greece as would indefinitely postpone the possibility of any evacuation of Venetia by the Austrian troops. Neither England, France, nor Russia are permitted by the terms of the treaty to send a candidate, so the Government at Athens waits for a King, and the electors find no one who can, without suspicion, fill the vacant throne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

THE attachment to home influences and household pleasures which is characteristic of the English nation finds its expression in the constant interest felt by all classes of the people in the domestic happiness of the Royal family; and indeed that family, while it has been the highest in the land, has exhibited so thorough a recognition of the pure and holy nature of domestic unity that the Queen has reigned in the hearts of her people as the representative, not only of their laws, but of those high motives which lead mankind to respect laws.

Thus, when a Prince or a Princess leaves the family circle for a foreign home, the sympathies of the English people are awakened, constant inquiries are made as to the real happiness of the son or daughter of the Sovereign, and all news on the subject is eagerly sought for and canvassed. It will not soon be forgotten how unwilling we were to part with the eldest daughter of our Royal house, how tender an interest followed her in her young wedded life, how true a gladness welcomed the birth of her infant son. She, too, is now a Royal mother, following, we hope and believe, the example of domestic duty with which she was familiar when amongst us. Her little son will probably have a great part to play in the world's history, and no better preparation for it can be found than in the maternal influences of home.

In that splendid capital, which owes its existence to the energy of Frederick II., who converted the old Berlin, with its irregular and crooked streets, into a regular and beautiful city—the Court of the young Princess will add another example to the Royal families of Europe, and the happiness of simple but still really noble pleasures sanctify the name of home to a people who are, next to ourselves, notorious for their home-loving qualities. The loyalty of these people was secured from the first by our Princess, and, whether she be driving Unter den Linden, in that magnificent thoroughfare leading to the great Brandenburg Gate, or riding in the Tiergarten outside the gate itself, she is protected by the affection and respect which followed her from her old home to be renewed in the fresh relations she was called upon to sustain.

PEASANT LIFE IN NORWAY.

A GREAT part of the manual labour incidental to a rural life falls upon the women; and, as a natural consequence of hard work, poor living, and constant exposure to the variations of the weather, they become prematurely old and faded. A few good lithe figures we certainly saw when in the vicinity of Bergen, but they were the exceptions; as a rule, the Norwegian peasant women appeared to us thick set and clumsy, and the male portion of the population were not much better; indeed, a peasant in his holiday best always struck me as having a stiff, wooden sort of effect, like the little dolls we dress as sailors for our children, and everyone knows the uncomfortable look they have when you have stuffed them into their tough cloth jackets. In the Telemark district the men wear the waist of their trousers coming nearly up to their shoulder blades, with gay braces of some bright colour.



PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA RIDING IN THE TIERGARTEN AT BERLIN.

while the women figure in a smart apron of striped woollen material, not unlike that worn by the Roman contadina. Both sexes though, when not in holiday trim, have a very dirty, neglected aspect; indeed, one may say that even ordinary cleanliness of person and clothes is rare, except among the inhabitants of the towns or larger villages. In some of the distant country stations where we waited this excessive neglect, visible in the appearance of every man, woman, and child, was quite revolting; the women, with rough, unkempt locks, scanty and horribly dirty clothing, and bare feet; the men gaunt and apathetic, still dirtier than the women, with their long, ragged hair covered by a coarse red or blue woisted cap; while children, who looked as though they had never seen soap and water, and dirty, neglected houses, constantly met our view. Great poverty is evident in many of the inland provinces; the scanty harvest and the absence of all facilities for inland trading communication, have contracted the wants and the supplies of the peasant into a very narrow circle; he has his grød or his oatcake, as the case may be; his small supply of salted fish, and his corn brandy, and here he seems content to pause. Homespun linen supply his wardrobe, and he is most likely shod with home-dressed leather; and, although this may sound very primitive and arcaïan, yet one cannot help feeling a desire to see less apathy and more enterprise. As I have already remarked, a great portion of the drudgery incident to the peasant life here falls heavily upon the women; it is not, perhaps, fair, from a few weeks' experience, to judge of the customs of a nation, but certainly, as far as we could see, all the hard work seemed to fall on them—haymaking, wood-carriage, rowing, harnessing the horses, bringing out the carriages, all appeared done by them; while often the men stood by, either smoking, or with their hands in their pockets, or lay dozing in the sun. It struck me, whether rightly or not, that in spite of this, or perhaps arising out of it, women held a very influential position here; they were constantly appealed to by the men in whatever was going on, and in many stations it was quite clear that they reigned paramount. I have often speculated as to whether any old influences, any remains of the respect once paid to the Alruna wives and maidens, the Scandinavian sibyls of an age which now only lives in ancient saga and romance, has had any share in this state of things. I don't suppose it has; only one is carried back so many hundreds of years by the primitive life one meets here that when on the spot the idea does not look so wild as it does in our practical, modern English life. The great kindness displayed towards all animals, also, is a distinguishing trait of the true Norwæian; his pony and his dog come to him unfearedly, and never shrink when he approaches; and I was struck by the general absence of quarrelling or angry altercation among the poorer classes, and cannot but fancy that, as a rule, Norway is a great place for domestic tranquillity—for is not the fact of any individual being tender and kind to the brute creation usually a fair guarantee that he will exhibit the same traits in his home?—*Our Holiday in Scandinavia.*

FRENCH POLICY IN ITALY.

The full text of the important circular addressed by the Foreign Minister of France, on the 20th ult., to the Cabinet of Turin, has been published. The first half consists of a recapitulation of the principal occurrences, diplomatic and otherwise, connected with the occupation of Rome during the last fourteen years. The concluding and more important portion is as follows:—

The Emperor has taken upon himself to explain, in a letter recently inserted in the *Moniteur*, the principles which guide his policy, and to demonstrate to Italy as well as to the Holy See the aim to be attained and the means to attain it. From the moment that the Emperor thus indicated the difficulties of the task and the conditions of success his Government has not ceased to renew his attempts to reconcile men's minds and to restore to troubled consciences and suffering interests peace and security. The results have not, unfortunately, up to the present time, responded to his wishes; but if we have to regret on one side the persistence with which the Court of Rome has refused to seek with us for bases on which to effect an acceptable transaction, important events, which I cannot pass over in silence, have happened on the other side to confirm its resistance, and, by authorising its doubts, place the Government of the Emperor in new difficulties. General Garibaldi, substituting his individual initiative for the regular action of the public powers, organised an expedition notoriously directed against us and claiming with arms in his hand the possession of Rome, placed under the safeguard of our flag. The Government of the King—I hasten to acknowledge it—with a resolution and energy to which it is only just to do honour, and which demonstrated his loyalty, happily suppressed that attempt. Its conception alone, and the commencement of its execution which followed, revealed, however, in Italy a situation troubled by the fermentation of anarchical passions. At the same time, in a great neighbouring country tumultuous manifestations were organised of which the avowed object was to affect the resolutions of the Government of the Emperor. If it appears to me superfluous to recall the fact that the flag of France never retires before any menace, I believe I have no need either to claim for the policy of my country the most entire independence from all exterior pressure. Nevertheless, Sir, these facts, which I cannot pass over in absolute silence, would not have stopped the Government of the Emperor in its persevering efforts to arrive at the conciliation of the two great interests in Italy, which are the objects of his constant solicitude, if the official communication which was made to us in the circular of General Durando on the 10th of last month, and the publication which that document received, had not for the moment destroyed the hope that we wished to found on the disposition of the Italian Government to effect the transaction which we wish to bring to bear. In effect, after having referred to the suppression of the attempt of Garibaldi, General Durando appropriates it in his programme, and asserting the right of Italy over Rome, claims in the name of his Government the delivery of that capital and the disposition of the Holy Father. In presence of this solemn assertion and this pre-emptory revivification, all discussion appears to me useless, and all attempts at an accommodation illusory. I state it with sincere regret, the Italian Government, by its absolute declarations which I have just recalled to mind, is placed on ground on which the permanent and traditional interests of France, not less than the actual exigencies of her policy, forbid us from following. It is just to the friendly and moderate form of the communication which has been made to me in the last place by the Minister of Italy, but I in vain search therein for the elements of a negotiation to which we can lend ourselves. According to our view this negotiation can only have for object to conciliate two interests which recommend themselves to our solicitude by different titles, both equally respectable for us, and we should not know how to sacrifice the one to the other. The Italian Government knows, besides, that it will always find us disposed to examine with deference and sympathy all the combinations which it may suggest to us, and which would appear of a nature to accomplish the object which wisdom, we would hope, will at last aid us to attain.

GARIBOLDI.—On Nov. 12, the working men of Pisa prepared a marble slab, with the date of the landing of the wounded hero in Pisa, to be placed upon the spot where his litter first rested. They had decided to place it there in the night to avoid the interference of the police, and sure enough they set to work about two o'clock, when they were surprised by large bodies of the population, working men like themselves, who exclaimed, "Shame! shame! come like thieves at night to place that stone, as if we were ashamed to own Garibaldi in the face of day." So it was decided then and there that a slab four times that size, with the inscription in golden letters, should be placed in the daytime on the spot, the band playing and colours flying.—Professor Zinnel, who examined and probed the wound on Monday, expressed his entire satisfaction at the patient's general health, and also at the local aspect of the wound. He is of opinion that the extraction of the ball will be easily accomplished, when the right time shall be indicated by nature herself. Garibaldi is in excellent spirits; nothing but his poor eyes by his side indicates his misfortune.

KIDNAPPING A BRITISH SUBJECT.—The last mail from Canada has brought intelligence of a case of kidnapping, which occurred at Bedford, a frontier village in Lower or Eastern Canada. A man of wealth in the State of Connecticut was draughted, and must necessarily fight for his cherished flag, unless a substitute could be procured; and, by making an offer of 300 dollars, he procured that substitute, in the person of a young man named George Baxter, for many years a resident of this village. The engagement was made and the agreement signed; but instead of fulfilling his engagement he only paid Baxter 60 dollars, refusing to pay him any further sum of money. Baxter was hurried off to camp, but embraced the first favourable opportunity and left the gallant Connecticut 25th and came to Canada. On the night of the 25th of the present month a party from the town of Swanton, in the State of Vermont, wearing the uniform of the American soldier, came to this village, and, having procured the aid of some low disreputable loafers, entered the house where Baxter boarded, took him forcibly from his bed, and carried him in trons to Swanton. This great outrage has, as a matter of course, created much excitement. One of the guilty parties has been arrested, and his examination will immediately commence. Parties are on the look-out for the others. The matter is to be represented to the Government in order that the return of Baxter may be claimed from the United States authorities.

THE PROPOSED MEDIATION IN AMERICA.

THE despatch sent by the French Government to the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg on the subject of mediation in the quarrel between the two divisions of the late United States of America has been published, together with the replies of the Governments of England and Russia. It will not be necessary to reproduce in extenso the circular of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, as the recapitulation of its contents by Earl Russell will convey a full conception of its purport. The following is the answer of the British Government to the proposal submitted to it by that of France. The document is, of course, addressed to our Ambassador in Paris, Earl Cowley:—

Foreign Office, Nov. 13.

My Lord,—The Comte de Flahaut came to the Foreign Office by appointment on Monday, the 10th inst., and read to me a despatch from M. Drouyn de Lhuys relating to the civil war in North America.

In this despatch the Minister for Foreign Affairs states that Europe has followed with painful interest the struggle which has now been going on for more than a year on the American continent. He does justice to the energy and perseverance which have been displayed on both sides, but he observes that these proofs of courage have been given at the expense of innumerable calamities and human distress.

To these calamities of civil conflict is to be added the apprehension of a servile war, which would be the climax of so many irreparable misfortunes.

If these calamities affected America only, these sufferings of a friendly nation would be enough to excite the anxiety and sympathy of the Emperor. But Europe also has suffered in one of the principal branches of her industry, and her artisans have been subjected to the most cruel trials.

France and the maritime Powers have during this struggle maintained the strictest neutrality; but the sentiments by which they are animated, far from imposing on them any thing like indifference, seem, on the contrary, to require that they should assist the two belligerent parties in an endeavour to escape from a position which appears to have no issue.

The forces of the two sides have hitherto fought with balanced success, and the latest accounts do not show any prospect of a speedy termination of the war.

These circumstances, taken together, would seem to favour the adoption of measures which might bring about a truce.

The Emperor of the French, therefore, is of opinion that there is now an opportunity of offering to the belligerents the good offices of the maritime Powers. He therefore proposes to her Majesty, as well as to the Emperor of Russia, that the three Courts should endeavour, both at Washington and in communication with the Confederate States, to bring about a suspension of arms for six months, during which every act of hostility, direct or indirect, should cease, at sea as well as on land. This armistice might, if necessary, be renewed for a further period.

This proposal, M. Drouyn de Lhuys proceeds to say, would not imply on the part of the three Powers any judgment on the origin of the war, or any pressure on the negotiations for peace which, it is hoped, would take place during the armistice. The three Powers would only interfere to smooth obstacles, and only within limits which the two interested parties would prescribe.

The French Government is of opinion that, even in the event of failure of immediate success, these overtures might be useful in turning the minds of men, now heated by passion, to consider the advantages of conciliation and of peace.

Such is, in substance, the proposal of the Government of the Emperor of the French; and I need hardly say it has attracted the serious attention of her Majesty's Government.

Her Majesty is desirous of acting in concurrence with France upon the great questions now agitating the world, and upon none more than on the contingencies connected with the great struggle now going on in North America. Neither her Majesty the Queen nor the British nation will ever forget the noble and emphatic manner in which the Emperor of the French vindicated the law of nations and assisted the cause of peace in the instance of the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the Trent.

Her Majesty's Government recognise with pleasure, in the design of arresting the progress of war by friendly measures, the benevolent views and humane intentions of the Emperor.

They are also of opinion that, if the steps proposed were to be taken, the concurrence of Russia would be extremely desirable.

Her Majesty's Government have, however, not been informed up to the present time that the Russian Government have agreed to co-operate with England and France on this occasion, although that Government may support the endeavours of England and France to attain the end proposed.

But is the end proposed attainable at the present moment by the course suggested by the Government of France? Such is the question which has been anxiously and carefully examined by her Majesty's Government.

After weighing all the information which has been received from America, her Majesty's Government are led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at present would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer.

Her Majesty's Government think, therefore, that it would be better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and if, as there appears reason to hope, it may be found to have undergone, or may undergo hereafter, any change, the three Courts might then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties.

Her Majesty's Government will communicate to that of France any intelligence they may receive from Washington or Richmond bearing on this important subject.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* of the 15th inst. contains the reply of Prince Gortschakoff to the note of M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

The Prince, after recalling the constant efforts of Russia in favour of conciliation in America, says:—"It is requisite above all to avoid the appearance of any pressure whatever capable of chilling public opinion in America or of exciting the susceptibility of the nation. We believe that a combined measure of the Powers, however conciliatory, if presented in an official or officious (*officieux*) character, would risk arriving at a result opposed to pacification. If, however, France should persist in her intention, and England should acquiesce, instructions shall be dispatched to Baron Stockel at Washington to lend to both his colleagues, if not official aid, at least moral support."

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE POLICY OF ENGLAND.

Almost the only Paris paper that judges temperately, and not unfairly, the conduct of the English Government in the matter of the French note on intervention in America is the *Moniteur*.

The words or acts of the English Government are not judged with the same indulgence or with the same fairness in other Parisian journals. According to them the desire of England is the ruin of two great maritime States, and on their ruin to raise the prosperity of India. And one paper thinks that the English Government "prefers destroying millions by famine to exposing the great merchants who speculate on the scarcity of cotton to lose their money."

But the least charitable of these judgments is found in the *Débat*, which has seen reason to alter its original opinions on American affairs. We are told by M. Weiss, in his usual summary of foreign news in that paper, that in Lord Russell's note "it is impossible to descend lower in the depths of what may be called deliberate Machiavellism, for there is always a little perfidy in Albion."

As a matter of course, no very creditable motives are attributed to England for declining to interfere in the quarrel. In a long article in the same paper, signed "Prevost Paradol," it is asked whether any one is more interested than England in the destruction of the American Republic:—

Who desires with more ardour, and for such excellent reasons, the final defeat and the irrevocable dismemberment of the United States? Whether it be that England thinks of her present calamities and contemplates her deserted manufactories; whether it be that she dreams of her future greatness and already devours with her eyes the vast territory of the South, which, once separated from the United States, would so naturally and so completely fall under her influence; or, finally, whether she exalts beforehand over the degradation of the American flag and the annihilation of a maritime rival which was daily growing more powerful, England cannot restrain her hopes, and every morning in the country of Wilberforce the voice of a hundred journals is raised to Heaven to call down the Divine blessing on the arms of slaveowners. The slave journals of Paris lose their labour; on the American question they will never be as English as their London contemporaries.

THE QUEEN.—Her Majesty has arrived at Windsor. She was accompanied by the younger branches of her family, and by her guests, Prince Christian and Princess Alexandra of Denmark. Her Majesty is expected to remain at Windsor about a fortnight. Prince and Princess of Hesse (Princess Alice) have also arrived at Windsor. It may be hoped that the young couple will now take up their permanent abode at Frogmore Lodge, which has been provided for their residence since the time of their marriage.

INTELLIGENCE (French) from Mexico intimates that General Forey's late proclamation has produced so happy an effect as to give rise to hopes that a speedy settlement of the whole Mexican question will take place. The source from which these anticipations come must be borne in mind when considering their value.

Literature.

Orley Farm. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Author of "Doctor Thorne," &c. With Illustrations by J. E. MILLAIS. In 2 vols. Chapman and Hall.

We know of no books that are more deservedly popular than Mr. Trollope's novels. He has evidently mixed in all classes of society, and become thoroughly acquainted with their habits of thought and action, and, what is more, he has the power of describing those habits in a forcible and dramatic way. His novels have a certain charm about them which no other novels that we know possess. They are never tedious; they are never sensational; they are never unequal. When one is tired they do not weary with excitement; when one is lively they never strike you as dull; when one is serious there is nothing to shock; when one is in a gayer mood there is nothing to depress the spirits. Mr. Trollope is not so much of a genius as Messrs. Dickens and Thackeray; but his novels, as a rule, are more equally interesting. He never, it is true, startles you with bits of writing that call forth interjections of admiration or surprise, but, on the other hand, he never, as most geniuses do, exaggerates. He never rises so high, and never falls so low. His method of telling a story is almost perfect, his characters are always firmly and truthfully painted, and the feeling he leaves behind it always one of pleasure and respect for the author.

One great charm of his writing is that the reader never thinks of the author while he is perusing it. He has a certain mannerism, but his characters have no more of the author in them than the characters of Shakespeare's plays. His talent is essentially dramatic, and he seldom spatters to the reader about his own opinions. If he has a moral to enforce or an abuse to correct or a right against he does it by means of his characters, and not by little bits of essay-writing. The present novel, "Orley Farm," is written against the practice of criminal law, in much the same spirit that Mr. Ruskin has taken up the cudgels against political economy; but, we think, with more reason, though we do not go wholly with him. That a man who has more than a suspicion of the guilt of his client should use all the powers of his intellect in endeavouring to persuade a jury that he is not guilty, seems to him a heinous offence against all laws of truth and honesty. "Defend the innocent with all the powers that God has given you," is his cry; "but be sure there is more truth in the cause than the mere pleading of 'Not guilty.'"

The story of "Orley Farm" is the story of the guilt of Lady Mason, who forged a codicil to a will. The forgery was committed for the benefit of her only son, the offspring of Sir Joseph Mason's second marriage. Sir Joseph had determined that nothing should interfere with his previous intentions with regard to his first family; he would not give a penny to little Lucius. Notwithstanding the urgent and repeated requests of Lady Mason he remained firm in his resolve. But Lady Mason was also of determined character, and she had made a resolution which she was equally firm in carrying out, and this was that Orley Farm, the little estate on which they lived, should belong to her son; and so she forged the codicil. There was an attempt made by Mr. Joseph Mason, the first heir, at the time of his father's death, to recover Orley Farm, but he was defeated. Sir Joseph died a rich man, and Orley Farm was but a small portion of the estate, but Joseph his son was a man of a grasping and revengeful disposition, and never forgave his stepmother what he always considered a robbery.

The story opens at the time when Lady Mason had been in undisturbed possession of Orley Farm for twenty years. On her son Lucius becoming of age he, of course, came into the property; and being a young gentleman of advanced views, and with a taste for chemical agriculture, determined to take away two fields that had been let to a Mr. Dockwra, a lawyer, so that he may have a wider area for the advancement of science. Mr. Dockwra being an attorney and man of the worst description seeks revenge. His revenge is to revive the great Orley Farm case. He finds among the papers of his father-in-law, who was the former solicitor, what he considers sufficient for his object, and immediately acquaints Mr. Joseph Mason, Mr. Mason, having kept his anger warm for twenty years, is only too glad to have another chance of revenging himself on Lady Mason; so the Orley Farm case is revived, and Lady Mason is indicted for perjury, which, if proved, would also prove that she had committed forgery. She is tried and is acquitted, but, overcome with the torture of concealment, and determined not to drag Sir Peregrine Orme (who has proposed to make her his wife) into her shame, she has previously confessed her guilt to him; the consequence of which is that, as soon as she is acquitted, she, or rather her son, gives up the property to Mr. Joseph Mason, and Lucius with his mother departs from England.

This is the skeleton of the principal events of the tale. Those who have read "Paul Ferrol" know how interesting a tale can be made by taking for the principal character a criminal who has successfully concealed his guilt from the world. Lady Mason had not committed murder, but we doubt if she were not the more miserable of the two. She, like Paul Ferrol, kept herself apart from the world and society, and not till the period of the novel did she allow herself to get further than a distant acquaintanceship with Sir Peregrine Orme, a fine old English gentleman, the grandee of the neighbourhood. He, firmly believing in her innocence, offers her his support, asks her to stay at Cleve Hall, and finally proposes to marry her, but out of love and half out of pure chivalry. The effect of her confession on him is to break him down completely, but he loves her to the last. Lady Mason's sufferings, and her affection for her son and for Sir Peregrine, are nobly and beautifully written. To the end her character is marvellously sustained, and must be looked upon as Mr. Trollope's greatest attempt, and also his greatest success.

This is the tragedy; there is also, however, comedy in this story, and of the most elegant description. Not only light comedy, but low comedy also, and both very excellent. We will begin with the light. Felix Graham is a young barrister, whose quixotic ideas prevent his success in his profession, and who is determined not to risk his chances of happiness in life to the caprices of fortune, but wisely, as he considers, endeavours to train up a girl in the way she should go till she shall be ultimately worthy to be made his wife. Mary Snow is the name of this young lady, who is the daughter of a drunken old wood-engraver. Her, when a child, Felix takes away, on agreement, from her father, and sends to school. She is informed of the ultimate honour that she is to arrive at, and determines to be a good girl; but, unfortunately, Cupid likes to have his own way, and she falls in love with a young apothecary, to whom she gives a stolen interview, and Mr. Graham falls in love with Madeline Staveley, the daughter of Judge Staveley, of Noningsby. Felix has an accident out hunting, and is laid up at Noningsby, and Madeline also falls in love with him. This gives rise to some little troubles on both sides, for Lady Staveley prefers young Peregrine Orme as a suitor, and Felix is engaged to Mary Snow. Mary's affair with the apothecary, however, sets him free from her; and Madeline in a quiet way, by refusing to eat minced veal on Friday, and redoubling her zeal in visiting poor people, shows her intention of marrying Felix or becoming a Sister of Charity. Lady Staveley prefers Felix to such an alternative, and in the end matters are arranged quite comfortably.

There is enough love in this novel to suit the most ardent devotees of the blind god. Sir Peregrine Orme makes love to Lady Mason, his son to Madeline Staveley, Felix Graham to Madeline Staveley also, Augustus Staveley to Miss Ferriall, Lucius Mason to Miss Ferriall also, the apothecary to Mary Snow, and, finally, John Kenney, or rather his sister Mrs. Moulder, to Mrs. Smiley. There are altogether six definite proposals made in distinct terms, which is rather more than one generally gets in a novel; so we say that the most ardent devotee of Cupid ought to be satisfied.

Now come we to the low comedy, which is the most original portion of the book. The lives of "commercial" have hitherto, as far as we remember, remained behind a cloud of impenetrable opacity. We do not pretend to have read all the light literature in the world; but it is our opinion, formed on the experience that we possess, that Mr. Trollope is the first who has dared ruthlessly to tear away the veil of privacy from the lives of this important section of the community.

We have in this book a description of a commercial dinner in the commercial room of a commercial inn, and a picture of commercial wraith at the admission of an uncommercial into its sacred inclosure. Mr. Dockwraith, the attorney, is the offending mortal, and Mr. Moulder, the traveller for Hubbles and Grange, is the Jupiter, who, however, does not succeed in thrusting the invader from Olympus, but, after fruitless thunders, vacates that place with the rest of the gods, and leaves Mr. Dockwraith in undisturbed possession. More intelligibly, the attorney refuses to pay his share of the wine, which he has refrained from touching; Mr. Moulder insists, on the custom of commercial rooms, that the charge shall be equally divided between the diners; the landlord is called in, and Mr. Dockwraith invited to walk out; Mr. D. declines, and the matter is settled by the commercials adjourning to an upper room. This, we can well believe, is a true picture of such a scene, and it is described with great force of humour.

But the best picture in the whole book, perhaps, is that of Christmas at Mr. Moulder's. It is coarse enough, but the coarseness is not such as to shock the reader in any way with the author. Mr. Moulder's idea of Christmas Day is a prime Turkey. To him Christmas would be nothing without a prime Turkey; he sees it with affection, he attends to its hanging, its rubbing down with vinegar, and its roasting with fear and anxiety; he carves it with a stern sense of justice; and, finally, eats it with sensual solemnity. He is affected almost to tears at the thought that he will never carve such a bird again; upon which his wife tries to reassure him with hope, and his guest, Kantwise, declares that it's all in the hands of Providence, and we should look to him. After the turkey comes the "stuff"—British brandy of great age, that beats any cognac, and whisky that will make a man's hair stand on end. It will be seen that the theological discussion is inevitable under such circumstances; but Mr. Trollope is wise enough not to relate it at full length, but winds up the chapter with Mr. Moulder's idea of death, which we will give in his own words:—

"I'll tell you what my idea of death is," said Moulder, after a while. "I ain't a bit afraid of it. My father was an honest man as did his duty by his employers, and he died with a bottom of brandy before him and a pipe in his mouth. I ain't live long myself!"

"Gracious, Moulder, don't!" said Mrs. M.

"No more I shan't," "cause I'm fat, as he was; and I hope I may die as he did. I've been honest to Hubbles and Grange. They've made thousands of pounds along of me, and have never lost none. Who can say more than that? When I took to the old gal there, I insured my life, so that she shouldn't want her wifflin and drink!"

"Oh, M., don't!"

"And I ain't afraid to die. Spengskeld, my old pal, hand us the brandy."

There are a few other characters in the book which have not been mentioned except by name, but we will not further interfere with the pleasure of those who have not yet read it. That there will be few we have no doubt from the great difficulty of procuring a copy of it at the libraries, that those few will go and procure the volumes immediately we are sure, if they at all care to read a thoroughly good novel. Mr. Trollope writes dialogue with consummate skill, and as it progresses he not only gives the reader what his characters say, but adds what they feel, so that, if the words are used according to Trollope's method—i.e., to conceal the thoughts—those thoughts are not concealed from the reader. This plan gives an unequalled equality to every scene, and to the reader an assurance of the thorough individuality of each character in the author's mind.

Normanton. By A. J. BARROWCLIFFE, Author of "Amberhill," &c. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Mr. Barrowcliffe is a master of cleverly-compressed story writing; but he is very little more. He adorns a tale, but points no moral, and conveys no more teaching than everybody knows. This is said simply in explanation, with a view to letting the reader know the kind of entertainment to be found in "Normanton," and not in the slightest degree in the spirit of fault-finding. In modern literature novels of the "De Vere" and "Tremaine" class have amply represented stories of character. The political novel was over-represented some years since. There has been a musical novel, "Charles Auchester," and "social question" novels have met with Mrs. Gaskell and the Rev. Charles Kingsley as their kindest and most able exponents. Such subjects take their turn or go to the wall in order to make way for sensation. But the love novel must always be as permanent as love itself, and is equally liable to end happily or unhappily, as Fate or Imagination may respectively dictate. But, taught by the touching appeals of Mr. Wilkie Collins, and perhaps with a wholesome respect for the legal propensities of Mr. Charles Reade, we shall not let the reader into the ultimate secret of Mr. Barrowcliffe's story. Some might think it happy. It is a matter of opinion, of degree, and of kind. English village life, with the ordinary miser, who dies, leaving a quaint will, the inevitable millwheel, the parson, the hall and the squire, the pretty girls, and the different kinds of lovers, husbands, and betrayers that beset them, cannot be considered a very modern "platform," and cannot, as a certainty, be interesting to all. But to those who can sympathize with glorious English landscape, relieved by characters always restless at constructing incident, "Normanton" will prove a delicious evening's reading. The author's charm is in style. The book is curiously divided into five days, marked July the Thirty-first to August the Fourth, the latter (to the general world) being more remarkable as the inauguration of oysters and the birthday of Percy Bysshe Shelley. The events of five days are compressed into one volume, a favourite and laudable scheme with Messrs. Smith and Elder; but, although the story is exciting enough, and rich in incident, many pages are found for charming descriptions and semi-philosophic disquisitions. Mr. Barrowcliffe's gift of scene-painting in words is excellent. Here is a specimen of it, winding up with a little moral imagery of about the average strength to be found in the volume:—

If ever anything stood still after coming to perfection, you see it surely when you look down on Normanton. It has blossomed like a hawthorn in May, but not a flower has fallen since its old men were children in the grass. There has not been a cottage added to it these twenty years. In its hedge-rows the elms have grown taller here and there; an old oak may have been cut down and a young one planted; but no one looking from above could tell the difference. The footpaths across the fields have never been altered. They go from stile to stile with the same wilful bends and unnecessary angles lengthening the track, to the eye's delight and the grief of mathematics. The very ducks in the pond are the same in number, plumage, and habitude, if you were only near enough to see and count them. There are the same groups of children on the green, smiling with the same blue eyes through the same yellow hair, and if you called them by the same names they would answer to them, though the names are on headstones also under the yew-trees, and these, perhaps, are children's children. In the churchyard, even, there is no change to speak of. There is, as there always was, a grave newer than the rest; but the number of the graves seems scarcely altered, though the black funerals of aged men, and the white ones of young maidens, and babies' coffins slung in handkerchiefs, have often passed through the gate while the bell was tolling. The violets grow on the older mounds as they grew when there were new ones; and the white ones are as rare, and the dark purple flowers as plentiful, and both are as sweet and as much desired by the village children about Easter time as ever they were.

Yet, for all this, Normanton is like the rest of the world. Its quiet has been broken and its whole aspect changed in a few hours, time after time. The narrow river you see is nearly lost in the wide green plain. But once, at least, in almost every year, the whole plain is swallowed by the river. Heavy rain on the hills will swell it to overflowing sometimes in a single night; and when it overflows the flood is terrible, spreading from field to field, from farm to farm, from parish to parish, till, from Normanton to Lakeby, there is nothing but a freshwater sea, with trees for islands, heights for reefs, floating hay for seaweed, and cattle, swimming for their lives, for the monsters of the deep. The flood subsides as rapidly as it rises, and, in a week or two, you look down on the old scene of pastoral beauty, restored again without visible change, though a real tragedy has been acted there, and the lives and fortunes of a good many living souls will never be again as they were before the rain fell. Even so with the hidden world of feeling and affection of which the fields and the white cottages are the hark and shell. In the midst of its real monotony and constant self-repetition it has its sudden downfalls and violent floods, when, for a time, everything is changed, and all things are in danger; and when the waters fall again and the former quiet returns, a work has been wrought and life has become the worse or the better, even for the blue-eyed children who laughed, as they always laughed, through their yellow hair.

In dialogue Mr. Barrowcliffe will often be found dull—not bad, but uninteresting. He has a trick of drawing his minor characters with a light hand. He understands them well enough, but the reader

does not; and, therefore, when they chatter and quarrel their conversation sounds somewhat like an unknown tongue. Of the lighter dialogue the following is a brisk example:—

"You see, cousin, India's the land of promise to the lazy; nothing like it on this side Jericho. No end of people—all Pagans, Mahomedans, and everything hopeless; no good at all on their own account, only made to wait on the superior races. European notions all reversed; nothing done for the people, and everything by them. Four servants to get you up in the morning; one to wake you, one to dress you, one to say your prayers, and another to sweep out the snakes. Four more to feed you; two with tea and tamarinds, two with rice and curried powder. Built-up men to clean your boots, and twice as many to carry you in your palanquin. Everything magnified, especially yourself; a town a-piece to live in, Bengal tigers for cats, and elephants for wheelbarrows."

"You are not lazy enough for all that, Mr. Hastings."

"I am the idliest fellow that ever wished it had been written, 'Six days shalt thou kick thy shins and do nothing at all.' There was a lion, depend on it, among my ancestors, or perhaps a bon-constructor. I like to make a rush at anything pleasant, catch it, and devour it; and then lie down for a week to digest at ease. As to regular work, if it must be done, it must; but it's like eating leather in a famine. You see the post suits me wonderfully?"

"And you sail in a fortnight?"

"Yes. Any objection, cousin Eliza?"

"That must be a long voyage to India?"

"That's the best of it. Positively nothing to do all the way. Think of the blue sea and the hot weather, the southern stars and the mermaids!"

Carefully considered, some passages most impressively affecting the entire story will be found somewhat unaccounted, as human nature goes. A young woman having so far strayed from the paths of virtue as to have quite forgotten her way, conceals her betrayer's sin, as the only means of making him marry her; but to do this she actually accuses another man, which, of course, would be the prettiest handle in the world for the escape from an unwanted marriage of the betrayer himself. This hasty passage is at page 330. It is not of great importance; but in any department of art save literature it could not have happened. It would be impossible in painting or in sculpture, and on the stage the gallery would settle the matter by laughter.

We have purposely refrained from more than touching on a story which might occupy a column to tell. The clever reader will think she has discovered all about it by that very "July 31" on which the story opens. But she has only discovered one-half. She must read to the end; resistance would be useless. Seldom do literary materials take so brilliant a polish, even with so brilliant a handling.

Agnes of Sorrento. By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Smith, Elder, and Co.

This is, we need not say, a reprint from the *Cornhill Magazine*—a love story of the times of Savonarola and the Borgias, in which Mrs. Stowe addresses herself again to the problems which seem to be always uppermost in her mind. With how little faith in a traditional creed, or in any creed at all, may the heart be right with God? How may the intensity and unity of earthly passion be kept, in the midst of the constant process of discounting the future and analysing the present which is forced upon us by the events of our lives? What is the limit at which wrong-doing, or the tendency to wrong-doing, passes the bounds of human "allowance"? If Satan can never be wholly cast out, what is to be done with passions and possessed? And the like questions; which this authoress continues putting before the world in her love stories with a pertinacity which satisfies us of two things at least—First, that she is unable to answer them herself; secondly, that she considers it wholesome to make other people share her doubts. In a word, Mrs. Stowe's writing is "honeycombed with unbelief"—like the society for which she writes. We wish she would give up using by way of padding moral commonplaces which are glaringly false. She repeats one here, which she has employed before, about the aroused indignation of a gentle nature—how terrible it is, though you didn't expect it, &c., &c., &c. This sort of thing is surely great rubbish. If the "gentle nature" shows any great indignation on a fitting occasion, it necessarily follows that the "gentle nature" contained a capacity for great indignation on a fitting occasion. That capacity a just moral analysis would discover, and reckon from, as likely to lead to certain results in certain conjunctures. Then what can there be to be surprised at or to talk about? As a matter of fact, however, the explosive capacity of gentle nature is what does not exist anywhere out of storytelling upholstery, kept in stock ready for use when it is necessary to make a soft-hearted woman fire up for the purposes of the story.

Generally, one may observe upon this tale that the "handling" wants continuous firmness, and that the writing is often rather flabby. The catastrophe is very hurried, and it seems to us almost unpardonable that the authoress, with her matter in print before her eyes (a very great advantage, we may tell the unlettered reader), along with the comments of her critics, should not have greatly improved the last fifty pages.

Works of Thomas de Quincey. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

MANY of our readers will thank us for calling their attention to the reissue, this year, of Mr. De Quincey's works by Messrs. Adam and Charles Black, under a different arrangement and at, we believe, a somewhat lower price. We do not propose to review Mr. De Quincey (any more than we should propose reviewing Mudie's Library), but we shall call attention to an interesting passage in "The Opium-eater," in which, comparing "the relative pretensions, moral and intellectual, of the several provinces of our island," he gives the palm to

LANCASHIRE.

I have seen reason to agree with the late Dr. Cooke Taylor in awarding the pre-eminence, as regards energy, power to face suffering, and other high qualities, to the natives of Lancashire.

We dare say that, as to energy, or at least as to enterprise, Mr. Kingsley would go in for Dorsetshire; but God knows, and it doesn't matter to a shade.

In Mr. De Quincey's wonderful tale of "The Spanish Military Nun," there is a passage which we might very well have quoted in reviewing "Les Misérables," as giving in brief the whole teaching of that book in which M. Hugo lets out, we fancy, an exaggerated idea of the originality of what he was doing. Here is a little bit which would make a nice

MESSAGE TO JAVERT IN HADES.

There is a standing lie in the very constitution of civil society—a necessity of error, misreading us as to proportions of crime. Mere necessity obliges man to create many acts into felonies, and to punish them as the heaviest offences, which his better sense teaches him secretly to regard as perhaps among the lightest. . . . Only blockheads adjust their scale of guilt to the scale of human punishments. . . . Personal security being so main an object of social union, we are obliged to frown upon all modes of violence as hostile to the principal centre of that union. We are obliged to rate it according to the universal results towards which it tends, and scarcely at all according to the special condition of circumstances in which it may originate. Hence a horror arises for that class of offences which is (philosophically speaking) exaggerated; and, by daily use, the ethics of a police-office translate themselves insensibly into the ethics even of religious people.

The weak point of this reissue, so far as we have seen it, is the ugly binding.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND ITS CRUISERS.—Some time ago it was reported that the American cruiser Albatross had chased a British steamer, the *Herald*, within a marine league of New Providence, and therefore in neutral waters. Mr. Secretary Seward has written to the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the United States' Navy, saying that if the reports in the papers were true, the commander of the Albatross had committed an inexcusable violation of the law of nations, for which acknowledgment and reparation ought to be promptly made. Mr. Seward desires Mr. Welles to give notice to all commanders of American ships that any similar breach of international law on their part will bring upon them the displeasure of their Government.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—The "Essays and Reviews" were brought again before the Court of Arches on Monday. Sir H. Phillimore, the Queen's Advocate, put in the articles as amended on the previous order of the Court against Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson. Dr. Deane, on the part of the defendants, offered some new pleas on the amended articles, which the Court agreed to admit; and Dr. Lushington said that he would, on Saturday (to-day), name a day for the hearing of the causes.

ADDRESS OF NEW ZEALANDERS TO THE QUEEN.

THE following address of condolence with the Queen on the death of Prince Albert has been forwarded by Sir George Grey, Governor of New Zealand, to the Duke of Newcastle for transmission to her Majesty:—"Oh, Victoria, our Mother!—We greet you!—You, who are all that now remains to recall to our recollection Albert, the Prince Consort, who can never again be gazed upon by the people. We, your Maori children, are now sighing in sorrow after her with you—even with a sorrow like to yours. All we can now do is to weep together with you. Oh, our good mother, who has nourished us, your ignorant children of this island, even to this day! We have just heard the crash of the huge headed forest tree which has untimely fallen, ere it had attained its full growth of greatness. Oh, good lady, pray look with favour on our love! Although we may have been perverse children, we have ever loved you. This is our lament. Great is the pain which preys on me for the loss of my beloved. Ah, you will now lie buried among the other departed Kings! They will leave you with the other departed heroes of the land. With the dead of the tribes of the multitude of 'Ti Mani. Go fearless, then, O Pango, my beloved, in the path of death, for no evil shadders can follow you. Oh, my very heart! Then didst thou die from the sorrow and this life. Oh, my pet bird, whose sweet voice welcomed my glad guests! Oh, my noble pet bird, caught in the forests of Ripunga! Let, then, the body of my beloved be covered with Royal purple robes! Let it be covered with all-rare robes! The great Rewa, my beloved, shall himself bind these round thee. And my earring of precious jasper shall be hung in thy ear. For, oh, my most precious jewel, thou art now lost to me! Yes, thou, the pillar that didst support my palace, hast been borne to the skies. Oh, my beloved! you used to stand in the very prow of the war-canoes, inciting all others to noble deeds. Yes, in thy lifetime thou wast great. And now thou hast departed to the place where all the mighty must at last go. Where, O physicians, was the power of your remedies? What, O priests, availed your prayers? For I have lost my love; no more can he revisit this world.

MURDER OF BRITISH SEAMEN.—In September, 1859, the *Kitty*, of Newcastle, was lost in Hudson's Straits by being uplied in the ice. Five of her crew, who got into a small boat, after enduring great suffering by exposure to the cold, succeeded in reaching a Moravian missionary station, where they were hospitably entertained, and three of them sent to their homes in England the following summer. But of the fate of the master of this vessel, Mr. Ellis, and the remainder of the crew, who left the ship in a long-boat, nothing has been heard until the arrival of the vessels from the Hudson Bay station this autumn, when the sad intelligence has been brought that the eleven poor fellows fell into the hands of unfriendly Esquimaux, and were murdered for the sake of their blankets. The missionaries at Okak, writing to the widow of the master of the vessel in August last, say:—"It is with grief, we must inform you that it is, alas, only too true that the long boat, with her master and crew, arrived at Ungava Bay, but that none of the men survive. Last winter Esquimaux from Ungava Bay visited our northernmost settlement (Hebron), who related that in the winter of 1859-60 several Europeans in a boat landed at the island called Akkapok in Ungava Bay. They lived with the Esquimaux until about January upon what the latter could provide for them; but then, most likely, when their provisions became short, the Esquimaux attacked them when they were asleep and killed them, stabbing them with their knives. There is no doubt of these really being the men from the *Kitty*, because the Esquimaux knew there had been another boat with five men belonging to them, whom they deemed lost. They said one man of the murdered company had very frost-bitten feet, and him the Esquimaux would not kill by stabbing, but showed him a kind of heathen mercy, as they put him into the open air until he was dead by severe cold." It seems that these unfortunate men had been murdered for the sake of the blankets they had with them. It would appear that one of the Esquimaux wanted to save the three Europeans who lodged with him, but they met the same fate as their companions. The tribe who have committed this murder do not appear to have been brought in contact with the European missions; and the friendly tribe who brought the information into Hebron further informed the Moravian missionaries at that place that a little further north from Ungava Bay a whole crew, consisting in all of about forty men, were enticed on shore and then killed by the Esquimaux.

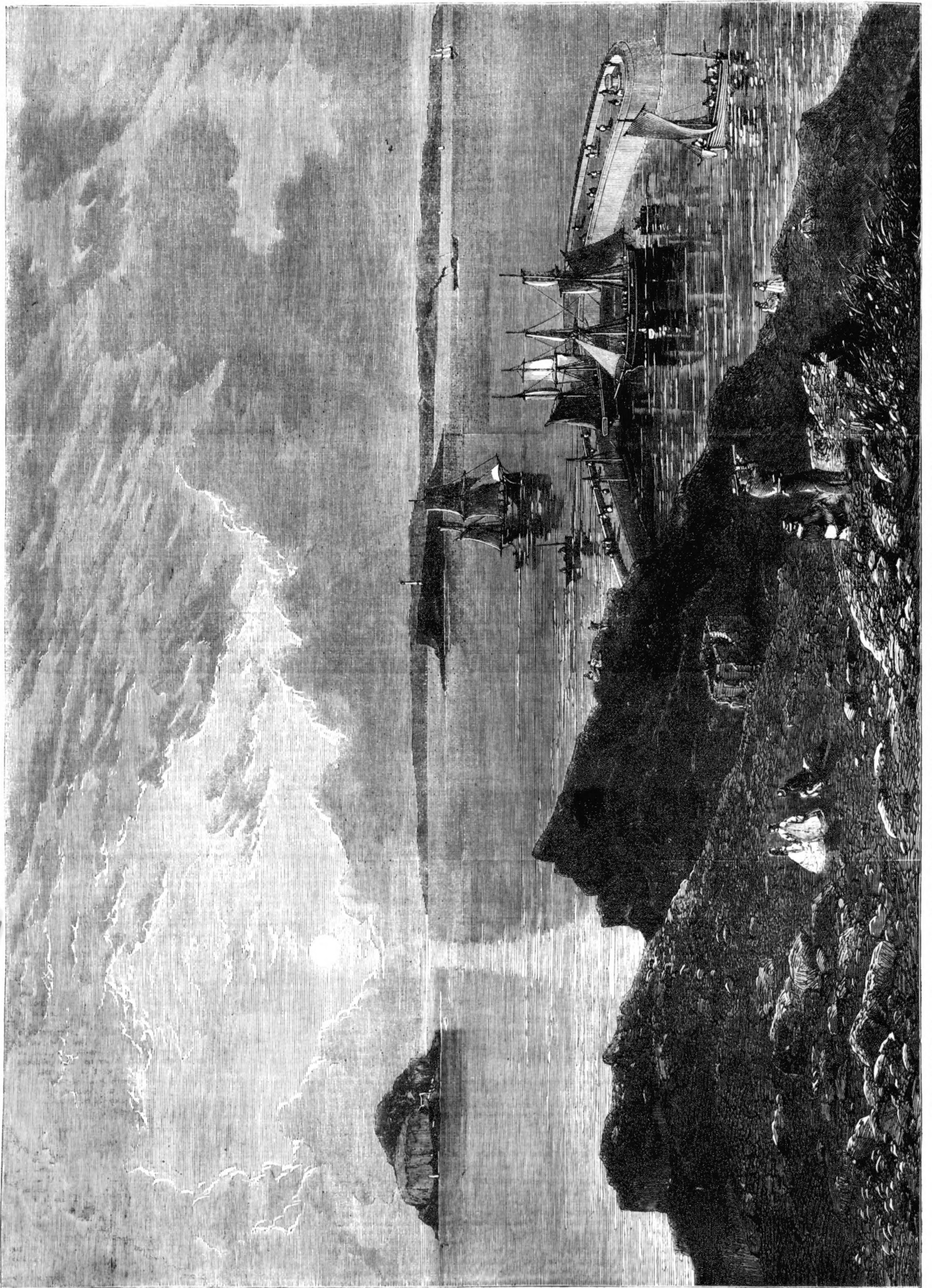
BREAN DOWN, SOMERSETSHIRE,

TAKEN FROM THE SLOPE AT THE WESTERN EXTREMITY, NEAR THE SITE OF THE INTENDED GOVERNMENT BATTERY.

THE subject of our Engraving is the extreme western point of Brean Down, a promontory of considerable elevation and extent projecting from the Somersetshire shore, near the village of Uphill, into the deep water of the Bristol Channel, and being in a direct line with the Island of Steep Holms, distant from it two miles and seven-eighths. The great advantages of the Down, both for the purposes of an artillery station and as a site for a harbour and docks of capacious area, accessible at all periods of the tide, having become matter of notoriety to the Government and to the mercantile world in the last Session of Parliament, her Majesty's Secretary for War obtained a grant from Parliament towards the erection of forts on Brean Down, and on the Steep and Flat Holms, while the promoters of the harbour, of whom Sir Eardley Wilmot is the chairman, with the able assistance of Mr. Coode, the Government engineer at Portland, procured in the same Session an Act authorising the construction of a pier, in the first instance, and conferring ample privileges on the proprietors in respect to tolls, harbour dues, and other commercial matters. Our Artist has selected a spot for taking his sketch near the boundaries of the ground purchased for the battery by the Crown, consisting of four acres, by which he has furnished us at the same time with a view of the proposed pier, running out into Uphill Bay in the direction of Weston-super-Mare, from which it is distant about two miles. The anchorage-ground here is of excellent quality, being kept free by strong natural currents from the mud so liable to deposit in the Severn, or constantly brought down from inland by the waters of the Axe, which flows into the Bristol Channel north of Brean Down, but at some distance from the site selected for the pier. It is intended that this, as well as the battery, shall communicate by a line of railway to run along the north side of the Down, which, when arriving nearly at its eastern extremity, will pass under a tunnel to the southern side, and thus join the Bristol and Exeter Railway at Bleadon, or the Somerset and Dorset Railway at Barnham or Highbridge. From Bleadon a new line of railway is contemplated to Cheddar and Wells, and thus the Government works will be approached from the interior at three distinct points, while ready access will be afforded for commercial as well as military purposes, not only to the metropolis but to our dockyards and arsenals in the British Channel.

On the other hand, the great length to which Brean Down extends into the sea—being one mile and three-quarters, immediately facing the mineral basin of South Wales—renders it eminently available as a terminus for the transit of coals and other metallic products thence for transmission to the south and west of England for Government purposes, especially when there is a daily-increasing demand for iron in the building of our ships of war. A narrow ledge of rocks, called the Howe, visible at low water, projects from the extreme western point of the Down for a considerable distance in a straight line towards the Steep Holms, and may hereafter be the basis or foundation of an ample breakwater. Mr. Coode having so formed his plans that the pier may, if required, be greatly extended and enlarged so as to admit the largest warships afloat. Even with the limited accommodation contemplated under the powers of the present Act, the pier, when constructed, would possess an immense superiority over all other harbours in the Bristol Channel, except the one in course of construction at Penarth, inasmuch as it would be quite independent of the tide. Penarth itself faces Brean Down at a distance of eight miles, and the two together would secure a most certain and uninterrupted medium of communication both for passengers and goods. The chain of batteries, which will be readily understood by reference to our Engraving, will be continued across the Bristol Channel to Lavernock Point, on the Welsh coast, and constitute one of the finest lines of defence in the kingdom.

Both these works, the Severn fortifications and the harbour, appear to be of national importance; and, as we understand that the Government have not yet taken the initiative, and although governments are proverbially slow to move, we trust that no time will be lost in their setting an example of activity for private enterprise to follow.



VIEW OF THE PROPOSED HARBOUR AT BREA DOWN, TAKEN FROM THE SUMMIT OF THE DOWN, NEAR THE SITE OF THE INTENDED GOVERNMENT BATTERIES. (FROM A SKETCH BY A. CORNER.)



A PETITION TO THE DOGE OF VENICE.—(FROM A PAINTING BY CARL BECKER, THE PROPERTY OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PRUSSIA, LATELY IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.)

A PETITION TO THE DOGE OF VENICE.

AMONGST the great historical paintings of the German School in the International Exhibition, few, perhaps, arrested more public attention than those which represent the fate of the Counts Egmont and Horn, and the magnificent picture reproduced in our Engraving, the work of Carl Becker and the property of the King of Prussia. Abounding with incidents scarcely less wonderful than the legends which accompany them, there is in the history of that old Venetian Republic ample materials for pictures, where all the accessories of architecture, colour, and costume combine in their richest variety to form a background for stories of the most intense interest. From the time when the inhabitants of those islands, formed in the lagoon by the deposits of countless rivers, first appointed Paul Anafesto as their Dux, Doge, or Doer, in 697, to the fall of Manin, who survived the Republic itself, the annals of Venice are full of a strange and deep significance.

The names of the twelve electors whose united suffrages called Paolo Luca Anafesto to the chief magistracy are still preserved, and from them sprang the Venetian aristocracy. In looking through the privileges of this magistracy, there is little to be discovered which separates it from an actual despotism, although the appointment was accompanied by a form which implied a popular election. Not only

did the Doge swear to obey the laws, but the proclamation said—“Let the Doge alone preside over the government of the people with justice and moderation; let him appoint the tribunes and the judges, who shall administer justice both to clergy and laity; and if any one think himself aggrieved, let him appeal to the Doge.” In addition to this power of final adjudication, all ecclesiastical synods were convoked by him; and with him rested the right of investing the prelates, who might be chosen by the people. Above all, he alone possessed the prerogative of peace or war. The Government, however, possessed so much of a popular character that no inconsiderable part of the history of Venice is identified with the struggles of the people against the tyrannous attempts of a succession of governors, many of whom met with violent deaths in consequence of their attempted violation of the public liberties. Not till 809, under the direction of Angelo Participazio, were the sixty islets clustering round the Rialto connected by bridges, a capital reared within their circuit, and the cathedral and the ducal palace founded on the site which they still occupy. Eighteen years afterwards, in the reign of Justiniani, the son of Angelo, a second important public event was consummated in securing the relics of the saint who was ever afterwards the patron of Venice.

These remains were obtained from Alexandria, where the church

in which they were deposited was about to be destroyed for the sake of decorating a palace with its rare and costly marbles. According to the narration of Sabellico, the corpse of a female saint (Clandia) was substituted by the priests for that of Saint Mark, since it was feared that the removal of the remains, by the means of which miracles had been wrought, would incite the populace to violence. When the ceremonies were opened, however, the powerful odour of sanctity emanating from the relics almost betrayed them to the crowd of worshippers who thronged to inspect them. The substitution was concealed, however, and, in order to transport their sacred cargo without interruption, the body of the saint was placed in a large basket stuffed with herbs, and covered with joints of pork, in order to warn the Mussulman from contact with the apparently unclean burden, while to ensure themselves from too close a scrutiny the bearers of the relics shouted, “Khanzir, khanzir!” (a hog, a hog!) until they reached the vessel where their burden was wrapped in a sail, and to avoid the search for contraband goods, hoisted to the yardarm of the mainmast. From that time the effigy of the Saint, or his Lion, blazoned on the Venetian standards and was impressed on the coinage, and the cry of the people, whether at feast or battle, was “Viva San Marco!”

Under this banner and with this war-cry, the brilliant and

impressive drama of this wonderful Republic was played out; to this cry assembled the chief families of Venice on the Feast of the Purification, their gay gondolas bearing furnished brides and bridegrooms to Olivolo, the residence of the Patriarch, where the great annual nuptial ceremony was solemnised.

With this cry the Doge summoned the citizens to arms, when, in 932, the occasion was rudely interrupted by the Istian corsairs, who burst in upon the sacred ceremony, and from before the altar seized both brides and jewels, bearing them to their vessels lying in the lagoon. Before they could emerge from the shallow channels, however, the fierce Venetians were upon them, and not one escaped, while the women were brought back in triumph. The same watchword rung before the walls of Acre and sounded at the siege of Tyre. In the middle of the twelfth century the power of the Doge was gradually lessened by the accumulating strength of an oligarchy; and when the fierce Ziani succeeded to the throne, the spirit of commerce had begun to supersede the love of national glory. The disaster which had recently befallen the Venetian navy, however, did not prevent the Doge from defending Pope Alexander III. from the insults of the Emperor Frederick. It was on the return of the victorious Ziani, after destroying the Imperial fleet, that the Pope conferred upon Venice her most cherished gift. As soon as the conqueror touched the land the Holy Father presented him with a ring of gold. "Take," he said, "this ring, and with it take, on my authority, the sea as your subject. Every year, on the return of this happy day, you and your successors shall make known to all posterity that the right of conquest has subjugated the Adriatic to Venice as a spouse to her husband." For more than six hundred years on the Feast of Ascension, the Doge went, after hearing mass in San Nicolo, and from his gorgeous state galley (the Bucintauri), amidst a superb pageant, dropped a golden ring into the bosom of the sea near the harbour of Lido, with the significant greeting—"We wed thee with this ring in token of our true and perpetual sovereignty."

It was at this period of Venetian history that the two great granite columns which still adorn the Piazzetta of Saint Mark were erected on their present site. Brought home as trophies by Domenico Michieli on his return from Palestine in 1125, it was more than seventy years before they were taken from the quay, whence Nicolo Brattiero afterwards removed them and succeeded in fixing them in their commanding position. Being promised that any boon he chose to ask should be granted in return for his skill, he preferred the strange request (probably attaching some monopoly to the exercise of his right) that games of chance which were forbidden in the capital should be played in the space between the columns. To counteract the effects of this concession the Government resorted to an extraordinary remedy. The space between "the red pillars" was made the scene of public executions, and the spot immediately beneath the windows of the palace became infamous as the fatal area in which the bodies of malefactors were gibbeted. Here the ringleaders in the strange plot of Marino Faliero were hanged, the vengeful Doge himself being decapitated on the landing-place of the Giant's Stairs, at the entrance of the palace—those stairs on the summit of which he had been invested with the ducal bonnet, with its almost inestimable diamond, its ruby centre, and its richly-jewelled edges. Every page of Venetian history, every monument which lines the silent highway of the wondrous city, has connected with it some story which appeals strong to our sympathies; and the artist, upon whose work so many thousands have gazed, seems to have caught the true inspiration of his theme.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

THE M'NEIL MASSACRE.

WHATEVER may be the comparative merits of the two parties whose contests are now convulsing America, it is certain that the series of outrages which the Northern States has committed under pretext of military authority has been revolting alike to chivalry and humanity. In the course of a campaign hardships and cruelties have ever been perpetrated, and perhaps must continue so to be. Soldiers in the hour of victory are seldom nice in matters of pillage, or even in shedding the blood of the conquered. One needs not a recondite knowledge of even the modern history of civilised nations to know that war is always a cruel, bloodthirsty, and unreasoning monster. But as evils always tend to bring about their own remedies, so the rude shock of the battle-field has rendered a rough kind of chivalry a necessity. The bravest of warriors, those whose names have been most renowned on the field as well as in song and story, have ordinarily been most merciful to the conquered. Cowards are almost invariably cruel. If any indication be more sure than another of the want of hope of the Northern States of America in the present direful conflict, it is the constant and reiterated perpetration of acts of vengeance. The sinking of the stone fleet, by which the Union party vainly attempted to obstruct the beneficence of Nature by subjecting a great seaport to a permanent and irremediable blockade, was one of these acts. What we then pointed out as probable has since come to pass. The stone fleet, which was to have sealed up Charleston for ever, has sunk more deeply than was required. The sand, instead of accumulating, as was expected, on each side of the submerged stone, thus forming an eternal bar, has simply engulfed the obstacle, a result which might have been foreseen by any child who had ever watched a pebble placed at the edge of the tide upon the seashore. Next in point of atrocity came the proceedings of the infamous Butler at New Orleans. All Europe regarded with loathing the tyranny which this wretch exercised towards the high-bred Southern ladies whom the fortunes of war had placed beneath his sway, not as criminals, not even as prisoners, but as inhabitants of a city which neither offered nor was capable of defence. Every one has read the sad fate of Mrs. Phillips, who for only smiling when the funeral of a Northern officer passed by her residence, was sentenced to imprisonment with such cruelties as could not be inflicted in England upon the vilest of criminals. In a roofless, comfortless shed, exposed to hunger, insult, and sickness, this poor lady, suddenly snatched from the midst of comfort and affluence, lay for weary months without

even a chair or bed, until kind Nature, by depriving her of her reason, interposed a shield between her and her barbarous persecutors. This is not an accident of war. It is not one of those crimes, hideous and unmanly though such may be, which soldiers flushed with success sometimes commit upon those of the conquered who may be unable to escape their fury. It is cowardly, mean, demoniacal cruelty of a kind which stimulates the brave and honest rather to prepare the gibbet than to draw the sword.

The last news from America, however, transcends all. A man was missed from a place called Palmyra, after the occupation of that place by the Southerners and upon the entry of the Northern troops. He may, as a loyal Unionist, have fled on the approach of the rebels, or, on the other hand, he may have chosen to join their ranks. Certainly, he is not shown to have been murdered; indeed, the order of General McNeil that he should be produced tends to show that this was not known to be the fact. In default of his appearance, ten prisoners of the Southern army were directed to be shot. A more cold-blooded massacre it has seldom fallen to modern history to be compelled to record. One of these ten was a Captain Sidner, of whom we are told "a luxuriant growth of beautiful hair rolled down upon his shoulders." The description might suit one of our own noble, joyous, and brave English Cavaliers. He, when shot, fell "with his head towards the soldiers, his face upwards, his hands clasped . . . and died immediately." Even of his comrades "were not killed outright, but were dispatched by the reserves with their revolvers." The English of this is that the murderers walked up to the wounded victims, and deliberately blew their brains out as they lay groaning and struggling.

Is this war? Are such the means by which independent States are to be drawn into a renewal of Federal alliance with a people who perpetrate and countenance such atrocities? Let the South answer these questions for herself. If there remain one spark of the old English fire in that blood which the Southerners are proud to claim from their progenitors of our own isle there will be no man in the South who reads of this wanton assassination but will blush to remain a non-combatant by his own hearth while this crime be yet unavenged. But have we ourselves, in comparative ease and security, no duty before us when such tales as these meet our eye on the daily broad-sheet at our tables? We verily believe we have—that it is incumbent upon every man who has a voice which can enforce attention, in private or in public, whether in the social circle, in the club, at the debating society, at the public meeting, or through the columns of the press, to denounce such a deed as this as revolting to humanity and civilization. There can be no half-judgment, no halting in opinion in such a matter. The details reach us, not from the South, but from the North, not as a cleverly exaggerated "sensation" paragraph, but as an almost official report, published under the very eye of the chief butcher. There are some offences too deep for words to express the intense indignation which they arouse in every manly breast. This McNeil massacre is one of such. It is one which Britons will not forget until long after this miserable, unhappy war, so insane in its commencement and so dismal in its prosecution, has passed into history. Assuredly it will tend, more than all that has yet been done on either side, to destroy the last remnant of English sympathy with the Northern cause.

THE EXHIBITION.—The grand total of visitors to the Exhibition of 1862, is now ascertained to have been, in round numbers, 6,198,000; the result of 171 exhibiting days. The grand total in 1851 was, also in round numbers, 6,039,000; the result of only 141 exhibiting days, or 39 days less. The daily average of visitors in 1851 was, therefore, about 42,800; while the daily average in 1862 has only been 36,246, or over 6000 a day less. The receipts in 1862, from pure exhibition sources—that is, from season-tickets and payment at the doors—are at least £8000 less than the corresponding receipts in 1851. When the figures are carefully collected and fairly stated, it is found that the first exhibition has beaten its successor in popularity at every legitimate exhibition point.

A WIG RIOT.—In the year 1764, owing to changes in the fashion, people gave over the use of that very artificial appendage, the wig, and wore their own hair when they had any. In consequence of this the wig-makers, who had become very numerous in London, were suddenly thrown out of work and reduced to great distress. For some time both town and country rang with their clamours, and complaints that men should wear their own hair instead of peruke; and at last it struck them that some legislative enactment ought to be passed, in order to oblige gentlemen to wear wigs for the benefit of the suffering wig trade. Accordingly they drew up a petition for relief, which, on the 11th of February, 1765, they carried to St. James's to present to his Majesty George III. As they went processionally through the town it was observed that most of these wig-makers, who wanted to force other people to wear them, wore no wigs themselves, and this striking London mob as something monstrous, unfair, and inconsistent, they seized the petitioners and cut off all their hair perforce. He who hath no hair "may lawfully wear a wig," but he who would shave off the glory of his hair should himself submit unto the barber.

ATHENS IN THE DAYS OF KING OTHO.—Those who remember Athens when Sir Thomas Wyse had the honour of introducing illustrious travellers to the Court festivities presided over by Otho and his political wife could not have failed to have been struck with the miniature pomp and circumstance that were evidently imported from the small Courts of Germany; in fact, it became almost a labour to join the circle of the Grecian Sovereign from the elaborate forms and ceremonies the people had to encounter. Many a simple-minded John Bull might have exclaimed:—

Oh, happy they who never saw the Court,
Nor ever knew great men but by report.

A French journal reminds us of the component parts of the King and Queen's suite; there was first the Grand Marshal of the palace, six Aides-de-Camp, three officers of Ordinance, three chamberlains, a certain number of grooms of the chamber, and pages, then came the Queen's First Lady of the Chamber and the ladies of honour. Etiquette of the strictest character, whenever there was a ball or gala, was maintained. At nine o'clock the guests were expected to be assembled in the saloon. At half-past nine the King and Queen, with all the Royal household, appeared. Every one remained standing in a circle for about half-an-hour whilst their Majesties passed along. After that the King offered the Royal hand to a lady. The Queen then selected a partner, and a polonaise ensued. Whilst the dancing lasted ladies who had not joined in the dance were allowed to be seated; but the moment it was concluded they had to rise and remain standing whilst her Majesty promenaded. About four o'clock in the morning the King and Queen took a farewell dance, which lasted about half an hour. They then retired, but no individual, until this had taken place, could under any circumstances leave the room. Much more strict was the etiquette when the dinner was given to the Diplomatic Corps. The King and Queen on such occasions dined in another saloon, the Minister who gave the dinner sat at the same table with his lady, but they only did the honours of the house, not partake of the meal. Sometimes the foreign Ministers and people of distinction were invited to the Royal table, but they were never allowed to be accompanied by their ladies. Mme. de Barentin, wife of the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and Lady Londonderry, found that they might obtain an invitation to the soirée, but their husbands only sat down with the Royal personages.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, who arrived at Rome on the 12th inst., has since started on his return home to England.

BARON GROS has been appointed Ambassador of France to the Court of St. James.

MR. FOLEY has received the commission to execute the Prince Consort memorial at Birmingham.

LORD EBYR, in a letter to the *Times*, urges the propriety of raising a statue of Cromwell in one of the great metropolitan churches.

GENERAL EVANS has notified that the report of his intention to retire from the representation of Westminster is wholly devoid of truth.

PRINCE Hohenlohe has emigrated to America, leaving debts behind him to the amount of 600,000 thalers. His agent has also gone off.

THE GERMAN JOURNALS announce the approaching marriage of Mallo Trebell with M. Beldin, tenor at the Imperial Opera of St. Petersburg.

LOUIS UHLAND, the most eminent of contemporary German poets, died at Stuttgart on the 14th inst.

MEYERBEER'S HEALTH, which was some time since in a state anything but satisfactory, has essentially improved.

It is reported that Mr. George Olve is about to resign his office of Under Secretary of the Home Department, and that Mr. Henry Anstlin, M.P. for North Tydvil, will succeed to the vacant post.

AN EMANCIPATION SOCIETY has been formed in London, to encourage the American Abolitionists.

THE REV. CHARLES SMITH BIRD, M.A., F.L.S., Chancellor and Canon of Lincoln Cathedral, has just died at the chantry there, after an illness of three days, in his sixty-eighth year.

A **PLOT** for the re-establishment of Poland with the limits of 1722 has been discovered in the Polish school at Posen.

THE FIRST STONE of the fixed bridge over the Rhine, at Coblenz, was laid, on the 11th, by Queen Augusta of Prussia, who is now residing in that city.

DR. CAIRD, of Park Church, Glasgow, has been appointed Professor of Divinity in Glasgow University, in the room of Professor Hill, resigned. There were in all ten candidates.

THE BILL IN FAVOUR OF THE JEWS has been rejected by the Canton of Argau, and a painful impression has been caused in Switzerland by this decision.

THE ANNUAL FULL-DRYSS BALL in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College is announced to take place at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, on Wednesday, the 10th of December next.

AT A COURT OF ALDERMEN held on Tuesday a warm vote of thanks to the late Lord Mayor was passed. The services of Mr. Culbert were mentioned, and high commendations passed on the manner in which he discharged his official duties.

MRS. DYCE SOMERBY—now Mrs. Cecil Forster—has settled on her husband £4000 a year, and at her death £6000 a year more for his life.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS will shortly open a winter exhibition at their gallery, in Pall-mall East. It is expected that this will comprise sketches and studies from nature, first thoughts and compositions for pictures, &c.

THE MILITARY FORCE IN CANADA is about to be increased by some batteries of artillery and a brigade of infantry. Large additions have been recently made to the stores of arms, ammunition, and material in military depôts.

ELECTORAL HESSE is again threatened with a Ministerial crisis, arising out of some explanations demanded of the Government respecting the Budget, which the latter hesitated to give.

It is announced that a banker of Parma has fled from that town, leaving a deficiency of £400,000. It was added, that this catastrophe had caused the failure of several houses at Bologna and Ancona.

ELEVEN OF THE MEN implicated in the game-law riots at Blackburn have been committed for trial, while a twelfth man has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment by the local magistrates.

A **LETTER FROM SUEZ** announces that M. de Lesseps, on his return, found the works of the canal far advanced. The bottom of the canal has been sunk to the level of the sea, and now only requires being fenced uniform to let the waters of the Mediterranean flow into Lake Tinsail.

A NUMBER OF PUPILS OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT PARIS are engaged in organising a subscription to present to Dr. Néaton a case of surgical instruments in ivory and gold, as a mark of their admiration for his conduct with regard to Garibaldi.

THE SITUATION OF THE OPERATIVES at Nantes, Cholet, Clisson, and the neighbourhood is represented as truly pitiable. Cotton has become so scarce that the manufacturers in general have closed their mills and dismissed their hands.

MR. SIMON FRASER, the discoverer of the river in British Columbia which bears his name, died recently at St. Andrews, C.W. He was a native of Scotland. One of his brothers was a Captain and another a Lieutenant under General Wolfe, and participated in the capture of Quebec.

BEFORE THE WAR THE UNITED STATES consisted of thirty-nine states and territories, covering a space of 2,738,598 square miles, and containing a population of 31,671,378 persons, or, on an average, about 11½ to the square mile. At present they are divided into nineteen Federal States, eleven Confederate, three neutral, six territories, and the district of Columbia.

THE SUM ACCORDED for the reconstruction of the Opera at Vienna is ten millions of francs. The building, which is to be terminated in 1865, will have four tiers of boxes, with seats for 600 in the pit, and will hold 2700 persons. The present house can only accommodate 1650.

AMONG THE ANIMALS presented to the Emperor of the French by the Kings of Siam is a Royal tiger of colossal size. It appears that this fine animal is not of a very amiable disposition, for in the passage from Bangkok to Suez he bit off the hand of a passenger who had the imprudence to caress him.

A **LETTER FROM MEMEL** (Prussia) states that the trade in amber, which had been limited for some years, has recently received a fresh impetus from the discovery of several rich veins in that neighbourhood. Most of the amber found near Memel is sold to merchants at Danzig and Lelpsi, who export it to Turkey.

THE GUARDIANS OF WATERFORD UNION have, it is said, determined to send out a number of female paupers to Victoria. The Census of 1861 shows that the female population of Ireland exceeded the male by 154,000, and the Census of Victoria shows that the male population of that colony exceeded the female by 117,000.

LORD PALMERSTON has been elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University. He beat his opponent, Lord Glencairn (Mr. Inglis, the Lord Justice Clerk), by 566 votes to 471. The election took place on Saturday last. On the same day Mr. Glencairn was re-elected Rector of the University of Edinburgh by a majority of 176 votes over his opponent, Mr. Stirling, M.P.

THE PRESENT POPULATION OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO is estimated as follows:—Men, 22,500; women, 18,000; children, 28,000; Chinese, 3000; negroes, 1800; floating population, 7000; total, 90,300.

AT SHROBURYNESS, last week, experiments were made with a new Whitworth shell against a target representing a ship as strong, or stronger, than the Monitor now building. The result was that the shell passed through the target, and did such injury as would, in the case of a ship, have been irreparable.

THE AMOUNT OF CUSTOMS REVENUE received in Glasgow in October was £28,005, as compared with £32,185 in October, 1861, and £31,805 in October, 1860. At Greenock also the Customs receipts were £101,462 in October, as compared with £79,171 in October, 1861, and £72,814 in October, 1860.

A NOBLEMAN has perpetrated a misalliance. He took a fancy to a fair housemaid, whom he saw, in all her charms, polishing the doorsteps; but whom others had remarked to be the belle of Westbourne's grove, and now she is "raised to the Peerage." She was modest, and good, and pretty; and the nobleman pleased himself, and may have found a treasure.

AT HAMPTON-COURT PALACE considerable changes have recently been made, and several important pictures have been brought out into proper light. Many of the pictures have been judiciously cleaned, and it is very satisfactory to find that some of the hitherto disregarded treasures are beginning to meet with the attention they deserve.

THERE IS AT PRESENT IN THE JARDIN D'ACCLIMATISATION, PARIS, a bird from Guinea, called the Arnaud, which, among other extraordinary qualities, has a surprising passion for music. If it hears the note of a lullaby, the sound of a street organ, or the not very harmonious song of its keeper, it immediately runs forward and manifests the greatest delight.

A VERY SATISFACTORY AND ALMOST UNPRECEDENTED FACT as regards the health of Paris is that, on the 11th inst., not a single death took place in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd arrondissements, which contain a population of more than 240,000. That circumstance is doubtless owing to the works which are being daily carried on by the city for improving the sewerage.

JAMES DAVENPORT, a cotton-spinner of Clitham, has died from the effects of a very bad practical joke. Several men, the deceased amongst them, had a sheep's pluck and liver cooked. One of them, Messrs. Y, artfully dropped a quantity of jalap and castor oil into the dish while cooking. All the men who partook of it were ill, but, with the exception of Davenport, they recovered. Messrs. Y and the druggist, who supplied the stuff are under bail.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF ORDINANCE, as well as the Iron Plate Committee, have now under consideration the advisability of adopting "steel shot alloyed with silver" (the 1-300th part). This alloy produces the very hardest description of steel, which, it is said, will penetrate any amount of iron or backing a ship can be made to carry with *parvitas*. The inventor states that steel shot alloyed with this portion of silver will not be more expensive, as a much lighter shot will be used.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

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On Monday, in compliance with a requisition signed by about one hundred of the parishioners of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, a meeting of the inhabitants of that parish was held at the Vestry-hall, over which the Rev. W. G. Humphrey, Vicar, presided. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had been invited to attend, addressed the meeting, and in the course of his speech, said:—

He was not inclined to rise nor answering very readily to the invitation for a walk in the park, inasmuch as he appeared there partly in the disguise of a peasant, and in such a disguise he was a person in whose company it was not his habit to go. He was, however, and he was connected with it by property, the owner of one of the class of land owners, for he had a small portion of land near Liverpool, though he belonged not to the great landowners, but rather to the small fry. This led him to recollect that there were a few words connected with the name of the Lancashire men which he wished to say in the presence of this meeting. The Year had stated the general duty of the case, but it was hardly possible that a meeting of this kind could do more, without that right operating to the minds of the poor, of the different degrees of relative obligations attaching to different cases. It was useless to disguise the fact that there had prevailed in the country to a considerable extent an idea that either all or some of the classes connected with Lancashire had not fully discharged their obligations. It was in England the practice, when they had anything on their minds affecting the public interest, not to shut it up and allow it to smoulder there, but to bring it before the people, and make it a matter of public

discussion, and he had only to compare their thoughts. He thought that a great mischief had been done by the one who had attempted to argue that there was no special obligation on those persons who, as neighbours or as employers of labour, have been interested in the factory population of Lancashire. It appeared to him that it ought to be seriously and definitely asserted on behalf of the whole country that there were special obligations attaching to the various classes composing the community of Lancashire. He would look to those first who were not locally interested in the factory population. There were a number of persons who in Liverpool had been agents—and he did not say it as a reproach to them—in a beneficial process, but they were a class who were not immediately connected with the factory population, who habitually conducted the usual trade regulating the supply of cotton in the market, to whom this cotton famine had not only been no calamity, but to whom it had been a source of rapid fortune and advancement in the world. No one would deny that an agent of that class ought to minister liberally to those on whom the famine pressed with so different an crushing effect. Take, then, the landowners of Lancashire; it was impossible to deny that their property, in most instances, without any activity on their part, had been rising rapidly in value, and had placed some of them among the Princes and potentates of the land, owing to the labours carried on for a long series of years in Lancashire. Let them then look to the millowners. Now, it was hardly possible in a case of this kind, when they spoke generally, to be just; they were obliged to speak generally, as the nature of every Englishman revolted against attempts at minute investigation into the conduct of this man or of that man—therefore the entire class must be responsible for the lukewarmness or selfishness of individual. But neither the landowners nor the millowners must be judged by the public subscription; and, indeed, the proper place for the millowners was not the subscription-list. They had kept open their mills in many instances at a loss to themselves, and when that could be done it was a most meritorious and efficacious means of relief. There were others who had not kept open their mills, who had sold their cotton; they had in the stock, but they had done their duty nobly by their workpeople. He knew a case in Glasgow, a house of great respectability, who, finding itself possessed of a considerable stock of cotton, found it impossible to work it up but at an enormous loss. Having sold their cotton, they took upon themselves the support of their workpeople, paying them one moiety of their wages—costing the firm £250 a week, or £15,000 a year. He thought that houses ought not to appear in the subscription-list; and, if it had appeared in the list, such a sum would have appeared minuscule: it would have appeared as mean proceeding as compared with what they have done. At the same time this meeting was justified in firmly asserting that the relations of the Lancashire owners of property, and especially the Lancashire employers of labour were not such that their obligations had terminated when the wages were paid and the mills shut up. But there was a moral, sacred, and Christian duty incumbent on these gentlemen, which, although they escaped the performance of to the eye of man, they could not escape to the eye or the tribunal of the Almighty. The right hon. gentleman then argued that whatever shortcomings there might be on the part of others, there was no ground why the distressed people should be left starving, for it would be a shame and a scandal on the community if they did not, irrespective of all such arguments, come forward and do what they could in support of their fellow-creatures. Having borne testimony to the noble manner in which the Lancashire operatives had endured their sufferings and to the religious feelings that had fostered among them, he concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That, considering the severe and widespread distress now prevailing in the cotton manufacturing districts, this meeting desires to express its deep sympathy with the people of those districts and its admiration of the patience and fortitude with which they have borne their privations;" and, after some observations from Mr. J. A. Rose and the Rev. Thomas Parkes, of Ashton-under-Lyne, it was carried.

Mr. Marshall moved — "That, in order to give all classes of the parishioners an opportunity of contributing to the relief of their fellow countrymen, a collection be made from house to house throughout the parish, and that for that purpose a committee be appointed," &c.

Mr. Barton seconded the resolution, which was carried.

TURIN.—Turin is at present crowded to excess, and houses accommodable is nowhere to be found. A letter from that city says:—"Mr. Marsh, American Minister, after running the round of the few vacant lodgings in the city, from Pegli, or some other place in the neighbourhood of Genoa, is at the utter impossibility of conveniently housing his family near the Government to which he is accredited. Sir James Hudson, the English Minister, has been compelled to give up his splendid residence at the Palazzo San Giorgio in Ambrosiana street, because his landlord wanted to pin him down to a nine years' lease, and the sanguine friend of Italy thinks he had better to pack up and take his office to some mansion in the Corso at Lyons long before one-fourth of that period is out." And now winter is closing in, Parliament has been reopened, and more than four hundred deputies with above two senators, are wandering about the streets, carpet-bag in hand, some of them with wife and children at their heels, and lucky are they who can get a third floor at 100*l.* (£10*l.* a month, and who are able to afford it!"

THE EX-KING OF NAPLES.—A letter from Rome says:—"The King of Naples has at last relieved the Papal exchequer of a portion of its burdens by renouncing further enjoyment of the costly hospitality of the Quirinal, and commencing house-keeping on his own account with the Count and Countess of Trani at his recently-restored residence, the Farnese Palace. The Queen Dowager, his stepmother, was less ready to relinquish the good living and holding so generously provided by his Holiness; but the indignant remonstrances of King Francesco have now induced her to evacuate the Quirinal also, and to install herself and her family at the Napoli Palace, situated at the southern extremity of the Corso. With regard to the return of the young Queen to Rome, which was looked upon as certain in consequence of the good offices of Monsignore Sigretti, it appears that the realisation of the Royal reunion is again as distant as ever."

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Mr. Poulton, who fills the office of surveyor-general of St. Paul's, has taken advantage of the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons on the Ecclesiastical Commission and revenues of the state before them the need of some better provision for the maintenance of St. Paul's Cathedral. There is a "Fabric Fund," which is vested in the Lord Primate, the Bishop of the diocese, and the Lord Mayor for the time being, and which consists partly of the balance of the money which was raised by the coal-tax granted for rebuilding St. Paul's, and partly of leasehold estate bequeathed for the purpose by Dean Clarke (of Winchester) but the fund, producing only about £120 a year, is quite insufficient to keep the building in a satisfactory and creditable condition. This will not be surprising when we state that there are more than 55,000 square feet, or two acres, of leadwork exposed to the sun, the soot, and the weather, and that work of the dome now demands very extensive repairs; there are also about 45,000 ft. of ten acres and a half, of stonework likewise exposed to the sulphurous vapours and smoke of London, to say nothing of the interior, which the unspecialised eye (in judging the extent) is about to regard as a ruin.

the water the sea level the cathedral has been properly warned in times of distress suffers less from the architectural effect of the building depends, and also such projecting mouldings, coping, and cornices as protect the sub-structure, are constantly acted upon and slowly worn away; the external pavement of marble are very dilapidated, and the building is in general filthy. A considerable portion of the fund (£2300) is devoted to burning the church from fire to the extent of £25,000; the total value may be estimated at £150,000, but damage by fire could not be done to a great extent than, perhaps, £60,000. The risk of the loss, however, become much greater since the erection of enormous warehouses, close to the cathedral-warehouses which are filled with inflammable goods, and which would throw out much use heat. The late Mr. Bradwardine suggested precautions which would require an expenditure of some hundreds of pounds, but there are no hundreds of pounds to spare. The building is deteriorating, and, unless attended to, must grow worse in a rapidly increasing rate. The structure has not yet got out of beyond the power of keeping it in excellent condition if it is attended to at once, but it will require an outlay of £2000 a year more than the income of the present fund. The diocesan, a capital, and probable excess of St. Paul's in the hands of the Commission produce about £2500 a year, and Mr. Perceps points out that they will increase largely, and that the increase can hardly yet have been appropriated, and that fund should be found for maintaining "the very centre of all this system," the fabric of the great church of the metropolis, esteemed by foreigners the finest building in the kingdom, and remarkable as being, unlike other cathedrals built for the peculiar worship of the Church of England.

MOSSOO AT THE SEASIDE. No. 1.



DIEPPE.

FRENCH WATERING-PLACES.

THERE is nothing which shows more essentially the difference between the English and French characters than an "outing," whether temporary or prolonged. All temporary holidays are arranged much better in France; for though we begin well—not in matters of fact, but matters of feeling, and start in our pleasure vans or trains, and bear hideous banners inscribed with more or less artistically philanthropic sentiments, and beat drums and blow trumpets, and call everybody to witness how remarkably jolly we are going to be; yet when we arrive at the chosen spot—be it Hampton Court, or Richmond Park, or Epping Forest, we find ourselves

"comerads," and set about our festivity-making with the ponderous agility of dancing bears, and with an innate conviction that the whole ceremony in which we are engaged is one immeasurably below our proper status as rational beings. Such "outings" generally take place among those whom we are pleased generously to term the "lower orders," who suffer under even greater restraint than their superiors in the social sphere, and with them the whole round of anti-prandial amusement is of a singularly dreary and toilsome character. The mere fact of being arrayed in the stiff British "best clothes" is in itself antagonistic to comfort, and those young people who are "keeping company" set off in pairs to roam in a dreary

manner, side by side, seldom exchanging a word—the youth with his stick sheepishly cutting off the heads of such weeds as come within his reach, and then silently pursuing his researches into the depths of the stiff leather gloves which will fold into limp dogs' ears on the fingers' ends. The older people have brought newspapers with them, and over these the males hold the longest-winded and most inane of arguments, while the old women talk about the comparative merits of their various grandchildren, who, the only self-possessed members of the party, are stretching their little, stunted, misshapen, Cockney limbs upon the unwonted grass. Their dinner has been consumed the invariable dinner of cold beef and warm porter, and the passing



HAVRE.



FÉCAMP.



TROUVILLE.

round of a flat stone bottle of spirits, duly coat-cuff wiped after each drink has taken place, a little temporary gaiety is infused into the party, and a boisterous game of "Kiss in the ring," with all its concomitant pushings and trappings, and "crowdings" is commenced, and thence ensue little jealousies and pettings, and makings-up again, and more passings of the stone bottle, until it is time to set forth on the return journey, some sodden, some sulky, all silent.

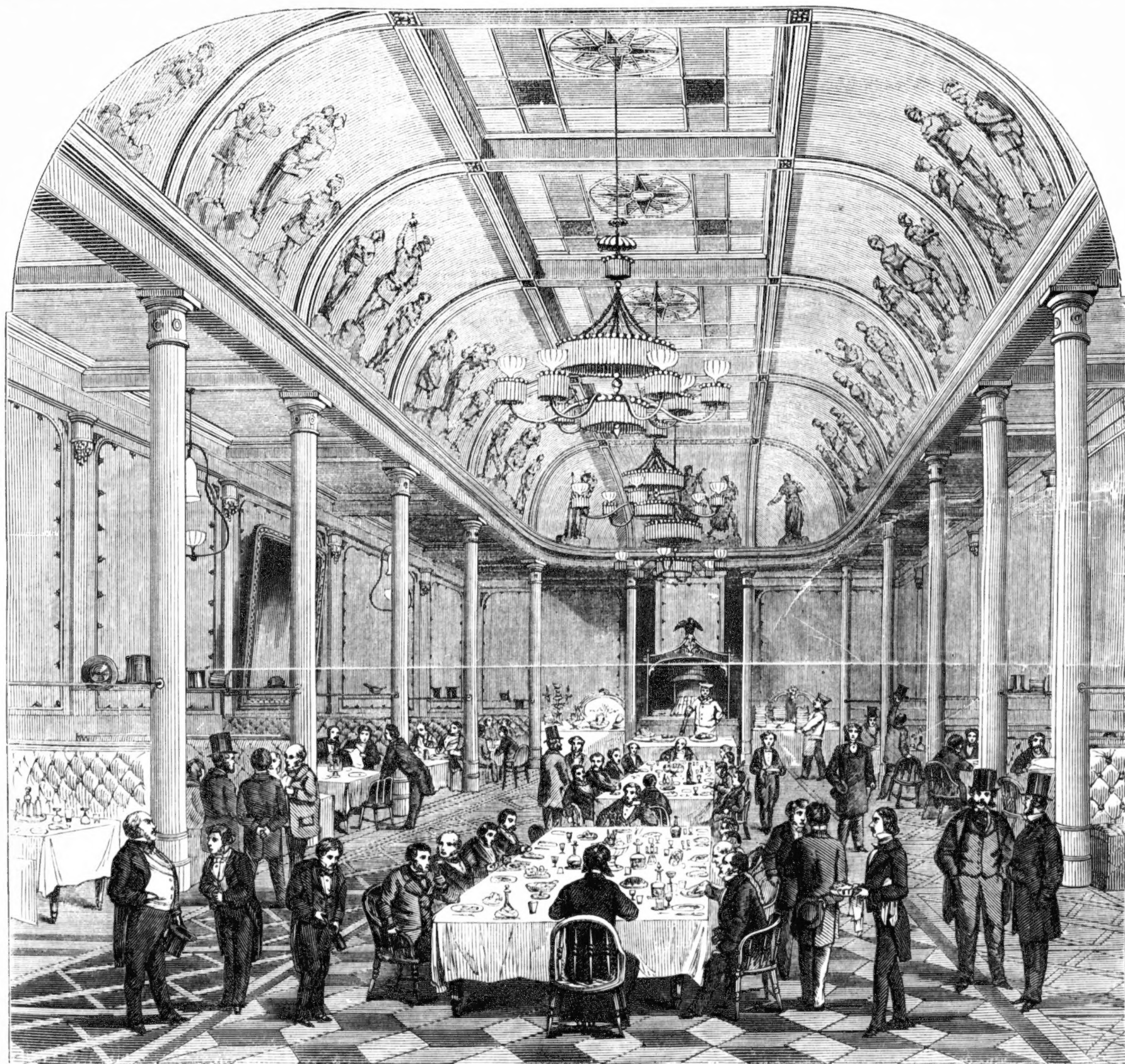
Now, with Mossoo the temporary outing is quite a different matter. He has too many of them not to know at once how to set about the fullest enjoyment of them, and he yields himself to pleasure with the most childlike simplicity. Shooting at plaster images for nuts, riding in a circle in a perpetual merry-go-round of hobby horses, dancing with never-tiring zeal at the *guingettes* outside the barriers, with, perhaps, a grand *lampions* procession and a good deal of nonsensical shouting about the *Sire de Franc-Boissy* or some other hero of the hour, he passes his holiday in rapturous enjoyment. How grand is he with his partner, a cherrycheeked little *blanchisseuse*, in the *en avant deux* in the quadrille, and how lithe and catlike are his bounds in the cavalier seul! He has a very light dinner, after which nothing passes his lips save, perhaps, a *baton* or two of chocolate and some lemonade, but he keeps thoroughly merry and happy until the end of the evening.

But if foreigners have the advantage over us in their capacity for a keener enjoyment and a better appreciation of a mere temporary holiday—and of this there is little doubt—there is equally little doubt that the method of employing pleasantly the annual rest which most business-people accord themselves is far better understood by us in England. Rest—which according to the Latin Grammar very much delights an old man, and which, from experience, we may testify is by no means ungrateful to a middle-aged youth after very hard work—rest, in its best sense, is utterly unknown to Mossoo of any generation, save by some of those brokendown old people in the workhouse whom M. Edouard Frère paints with such thorough knowledge and such touching pathos! We believe there is no section of the French community who understand or appreciate the word rest. The Englishman of Scarborough is as different to the Englishman of



NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL AT HARROWGATE.

Pocklington-gardens as the Jones of Margate is to the Jones of St. Mary-axe. Of course a young man and a swell does not, because he goes to the seaside, necessarily forget his youth and swiftness, but he modifies all his towniness immensely, and is infinitely more human, and better, and pleasanter than when he is on the London pavement. Not so, however, your Frenchman; he carries the Boulevards about with him wherever he goes; he is *flâneur* and *intrigant* as much on the Digue at Ostend, or on the Promenade at Dieppe, as on the blazing pavements of the Place Vendôme, or under the umbrageous retreat of the Champs Elysées. Take this picture of Dieppe, which our Artist has limned for us, and see whether there be any rest, or recreation, or health-giving lounging, any one thing, in fact, which we associate with the seaside therein depicted. There is Alphonse, marine, indeed, as to his hat, but nothing else, in the most elegant of Parisian costumes, paying that wretched empty frippery of compliment to a Parisienne, who is doing the *bains de la mer*, but whose rational place is evidently a pony-carriage in the Bois de Boulogne. And their whole *entourage* is essentially Parisian. One misses any of that pleasant proper laxity which we Britons indulge in at the sea, and which is always so admirably depicted by Mr. Leech—it is swell, and fashionable, and "correct," but not wholesome, and briny, and breezy. Nor have we much more respect for the principal couple in the Engraving of Havre, though they are more British in their appearance; and one might almost fancy the place Margate, and the promenaders Mr. and Mrs. Jones instead of M. and Mme. Duloureaux. But when our Jones is at Margate he casts to the winds all ideas of business; in his own words, he "sinks the shop;" and this Engraving gives one the notion that Duloureaux, *epicier* in the Rue de la Leichodière, probably, is not doing anything of the kind; on the contrary, that he is, perhaps, saying to his wife, with the sonorous affection of Mossoo Paterfamilias, "V'la la mer, ma femme! That is the sea, Mme. Duloureaux, which floats to us cotton and spices, tea and sugar, and other things, by the sale of which we have laid by that snug little fortune which we did not invest in the Docks Napoleon." My own opinion is that Mossoo's thorough hatred of the sea has a good deal to do with his



THE CAFÉ DE PARIS, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

behaviour: he looks upon it as his natural enemy (we know what it does to him when it gets him in its clutches), and he also regards it as a strong ally of England. Even when he goes to stay by it with his children (as shown in the Engraving of *Fanny*), he does not go down on to the sands and romp with them, and dig holes, and chase the flying waves, but he stands afar off, and regards the tumbling monster with a sole on air of incomprehensible aversion, which seems to have communicated itself to his children, and to his legal brother standing behind him, while even the young man have a sneer at the mighty-sounding main.

Bathing, certainly, is done better in France—more decently, more in order, and certainly with less risk, for Moscov swimmers generally very well. The worst part of it is that he cannot do this or anything else without a charivari and a theatrical effect. Thus, he and all his family will hold hands and dance in a ring in the sea; he cannot swim without an immensity of posture-making, and even, as in the sketch at Trouville, the departure of the bathing-machines is made an occasion for a shouting and hurrahing which we in England should only accord on most special occasions.

THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT HARROGATE.

THE foundation-stone of this place of worship (of which we print an Engraving on the preceding page) was laid about a year ago by Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P., and was opened on Wednesday, Aug. 13. The church is in the Decorated style of Gothic architecture, and occupies a commanding position at one angle of the entrance to the Victoria-avenue. A most elegant spire rises to the height of 130ft. The three principal doorways are of handsome proportions, and give access to an inner vestibule, from which the ground floor, aisles, and also the gallery staircase, can be conveniently approached. Internally, the church is a parallelogram, about 35ft. by 45ft., exclusive of the organ recess, and the height is 38ft. A small gallery occupies the west end of the building, above which is a beautiful five-light window, with geometrical tracery. The windows throughout are of varied patterns, and those on the side elevation are surmounted by gables, which break the roof-line and prevent any monotony of the exterior design. The pews are open, with leaning backs, and are wide enough to suit the taste of the most fashionable frequenters of a fashionable watering-place. The minister's and deacon's vestries conveniently adjoin the chapel at the back, and form, with the school and class rooms, a block of buildings which group well with the general design. The church will comfortably hold about 700 people, and the school has space enough for 200 children. The works have involved an outlay of about £5000.

THE CAFE DE PARIS, MELBOURNE.

THE progress made by the Australian colonies within a few years is something marvellous; and in no respect is this more marked than in the rapidity with which towns and cities grow up on sites which were but deserts a short time ago. In this wonderful growth Melbourne, perhaps, eclipses all others, even of the cities at the antipodes, and our Engraving of the *Café de Paris*, in that city, will convey a vivid idea of the elegance and spaciousness of the edifices which grace the principal towns in the Australian colonies. The history of Melbourne is unlike that of any other city in the world. None has grown so quickly, nor acquired an equal amount of importance in so short a time. Coleidge hardly built his "stately pleasure dome" in Xanadu more quickly than has colonial enterprise, stimulated by the aureous vapour arising from a soil teeming with gold, succeeded in transforming a swamp on the banks of the Yarra Yarra into a city of noble streets, magnificent buildings, and a population of 100,000. No longer ago than 1835 Messrs. J. P. Fawcett and John Batman selected the ground on which Melbourne stands as a fit site for an encampment. Only twenty-four years have passed away, and Melbourne is rich in stately buildings, in streets as wide as Portland-place, London, and shops equal to those in Regent-street.

Prominent among the recent improvements in Melbourne is the *Café de Paris*. It is contiguous to the Theatre Royal, and owes its origin to the enterprise of the present proprietors, Messrs. Spiers and Pond. There are few public dining-rooms in the world superior to the café. Its decorations are of the most elegant character, and its accommodation is such that frequently upwards of one thousand gentlemen dine at its tables in the course of a day. It is entered from Great Bourke-street—one of the leading thoroughfares—and is in immediate proximity to the chief business portions of the town.

A BEWITCHED CAPTAIN.

THE Local Marine Board at Bristol has investigated a charge against Captain Mathias, of the barque *Urk*, for putting back to Newport from Cape Horn, while labouring under a strange mental delusion. Their decree was as follows:—"That Captain Mathias, on a voyage from Newport to Caldera, did, whilst under a mental delusion, and without any proper or sufficient cause or reason, instead of proceeding on the said voyage, put the said vessel back and returned with her to Newport; and that this Board considers Captain Mathias to be still labouring under such delusion, and incompetent to take charge or not as master of any ship or vessel; and that this Board doth, therefore, cancel the certificate of the said Captain Mathias." Captain Mathias made the following statement:—"I have never seen my glass so low before as it was then in going round Cape Horn, either going out or coming home. After breakfast, I was accustomed, having been a professor of religion for seventeen years, to read a chapter in the Bible to myself in the cabin, and perform my service to my Creator. After that had transpired one morning I felt a pressure upon my mind such as I had not felt before in all my life. First I began to ask myself, 'What does this mean?' as I generally felt light and comfortable in all circumstances of life, and there have been no circumstances that have peculiarly happened to me during my life. I began to inquire to myself what it all meant, and said that I would go and make a point of prayer of it, and I found a still small voice speak to me within me, telling me to return to Newport with the ship. But I strove within myself, and in my own soul firmly wrestled against it. The more I strove, the more it resisted me, and I found the power to be irresistible. I remained in a state of great excitement, and no one on board the ship could help seeing my emotion. No one knew, indeed, what concerned me; and, if the truth be spoken by every person on board the ship, the power must have been felt. I remained till the afternoon, and then began to consider what it meant, and what it all was; for the still small voice spoke audibly and clearly within me, expecting that I would give up my purpose, or I would break me without remedy. Visions I have not seen; nothing, no bodily shape, has appeared to me. Only my own feelings have I experienced, such as every Christian man would feel. With regard to returning home, I said within myself, 'Well, I should like to have a sign to go for certain, that I may not be deceived in my heart and deceive my own self in the presence of my Creator.' That voice spoke to me again, and told me that the glass should rise. It said, 'I will take my hand off you, and the glass shall rise immediately if you are obedient to the command given you.' I implored the Divine compassion to allow me to remain till the Sunday morning at daylight, as the storm was terrific. I thought that the vessel would be safer in the trough of the sea than running before such a storm. I could not sleep nor rest. I suffered for eight days. On the eighth day I felt more easy, and I turned the ship, and we had a favourable wind. I detected the hand of Providence in it; and when we arrived off Lundy Island I said that the ship would be in port that night. Everything came as I foretold; and the officers of the ship have seen things in that ship that they cannot account for. I can see and account for them. The will of the Lord has been accomplished. But do not think I have seen any form, or vision, or bodily shape of any kind. I have known nothing but the Christian feeling—that still, small voice, which spoke to me audibly."

DEATH OF A CAVALRY VETERAN.—There died, on the 9th inst., at the cavalry barracks, Cabri, "Crimean Bob," the oldest troop-horse in the British cavalry. This veteran commenced his career in the 15th Hussars, and on their embarkation for India was transferred to the 14th Light Dragoons, and from that regiment to the 11th Hussars in like manner, when the 14th were ordered on foreign service. He first joined the Army on the 2nd of October, 1833, making a total of military service of nearly thirty years, during which period he was all through the Crimean campaign, and was ridden in the memorable charge of Balaclava, and at the battle of Alma and Inkerman, by the present farrier-major of the regiment, and during the whole of the campaign was never once struck off duty through sickness. On the return of the regiment to England he was shown to his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, who would not allow him to be cast, but ordered him to be retained in the regiment until his death, which occurred on Sunday morning, from old age and general decay, to the sincere regret of all ranks of the regiment, from the Colonel down to the youngest recruit, with whom the old horse was a universal favourite.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

THE success of Mr. Wallace's new opera is confirmed from night to night. It is now advertised to be performed four times a week until further notice.

Mlle. Patti made a most brilliant "first appearance" at the Italian Opera of Paris on the 16th inst., in the part of *Amina*. We are told by one of the audience on this occasion that the enthusiasm created by Mlle. Patti's singing and acting was almost without bounds. When she came on for a hand welcomed her; but at the end of the first movement of "Come per me sereno" the house rang with applause. At the end of the first act she was recalled three times. In the highly-dramatic finale to the second act the appeals and protestations of *Amina* to *Elvino* were interrupted at every possible point by marks of approbation, and at the fall of the curtain Mlle. Patti was again honoured with a triple recall. The "Ah non giunge" was the culminating effect, and the house was in a complete uproar when, at the termination of the work, the new singer reappeared before the curtain for the seventh, eighth, and ninth times.

According to the *Musical World*, "Rinaldo," Handel's fourth opera, and the first of thirty-nine composed by him for the English stage, is about to be produced at the Parisian Théâtre Lyrique. To readers of the *Spectator* this work is chiefly known by the five birds who were engaged, or rather entrapped, to appear in the garden of Armida, and by the interesting account written by Addison of their first appearance. We are sorry to find our contemporary speaking of Addison as "the determined enemy of Italian opera," and hinting that this enmity can be accounted for by the failure of foolish, conceited Clayton's "Rosamond," for which Addison had supplied the libretto. Addison wrote many admirable papers on—and more or less against—opera before "Rosamond" was brought out, and he wrote others in praise of opera after "Rosamond" had proved a failure. The great enemy of opera was Steele. This popular and amiable writer actually joined in a conspiracy for driving Handel out of the country and supplying his place by some mean and ignorant musicians, who, the better to gain their end, vilified their own art, and accused the composer of "Rinaldo" of attempting to give to music a dramatic importance which it could not possess. Steele did not go quite so far as his friend Sir John Edgar, who published in the *Theatre* a gross and disgusting libel on some members of the French Opera, whose presence in London might (he appears to have thought) do some harm to the playhouse then under his management; but Steele, nevertheless, was not ashamed to give a pseudo-confession account of the madness of a favourite singer (not an Italian) who was really insane. Addison's satire of the opera never goes beyond goodhumoured pleasantry; and the very fact of his having written so much about it is sufficient to show that it was an entertainment which really gave him pleasure, and to which he was glad to call attention. Here and there he has noticed some absurdities which certainly ought not to have been overlooked by a critic writing from day to day in a half-satirical paper. Even at the present time, and in a grave journal like the *ILLUSTRATED TIMES*, it is permitted to question the propriety of introducing a thunderbox, with musical accompaniment, in "Le Prophète," or a white horse, with a high soprano in its back, in "Les Huguenots." In the days of Mr. Dumas *Punch* published a great many articles, poems, and parables, directed against that gentleman's librettos; but no one concluded from that that the writers in *Punch* had an aversion to operas in general. If Addison had not possessed a natural taste for the opera he would never have written "Rosamond" at all. Having written it, he knew that its success depended on the music far more than on the words, and he must soon have discovered Clayton to be an impostor. He did not, because he was the author of a mediocre tragedy, attack all tragic dramatists; nor was it likely that the success or non-success of such a trifle as an opera-book would have any effect on his disposition towards librettists or composers, or, at least of all, towards opera in a dramatic form.

A correspondent of the *Times* undertook the other day to prove that the Koran was full of "grovelling sensuality," and quoted one passage from the Mohammedan gospel which had certainly a slight sensual tinge. But Hallam, speaking of the Koran as a whole, is struck by its "austere spirit;" and the *Saturday Review* is prepared to defend its "austere morality." So with Addison's papers on the opera. You may find here and there a passage in which he ridicules some operatic absurdity; but, taking them on the whole, they show that he was an habitual operagoer, and that the opera was an entertainment in which he took great delight. Addison often had a laugh in the *Spectator* at the peculiarities of female costume in the early part of the eighteenth century; but it would be scarcely prudent to argue from this that he objected altogether to the manner in which the ladies of his time dressed themselves.

"Rinaldo," when first brought out (1711), was played fifteen nights in succession, and during the next twenty years was frequently revived. It was performed, not only in London, but also at Naples, Hamburg, and elsewhere; but up to the present time has certainly never been given in Paris. Our contemporary, who announces the production of "Rinaldo" at the Théâtre Lyrique, informs us that the most popular pieces in the opera used to be the cavatina, "Cara sposa," the march which was performed by the band of the Life Guards every day at parade for forty years, and subsequently used by Dr. Pepusch for the chorus of the highwaymen, "Let us take to the road," in "The Beggar's Opera;" the bravura, sung by the celebrated Nicolini, "I tre carteri humillati," which was afterwards set to the English bacchanalia, "Let the waiter bring clean glasses;" and was sung for many years at almost every convivial meeting throughout the kingdom; "Hor la tomba," another air for Nicolini, with trumpet accompaniment; and the song of the syren, "La cial ch'io piglia," the Sicilian so frequently heard at concerts. We should like to hear how the characters in "Rinaldo" are to be distributed at the Théâtre Lyrique. Probably the principal female part will be taken by Mdlme. Viardot-Garcia, who has often sung Handel's music in London. In the meanwhile, what are we to understand from this retrospection in search of great composers? Certainly, not that we have too many great composers in the present day. With all Verdi's popularity, the "Barber of Seville" and "Don Giovanni" were played each upwards of a dozen times last season at the Royal Italian Opera. As Mozart and Rossini cannot be played for ever, it was thought desirable a year or two ago to see what life there still might be in Glück. Probably it is the success of "Orfeo" that has suggested to the manager of the Théâtre Lyrique to go back some three-quarters of a century further and test the attractiveness of "Rinaldo." Who would have thought a few years ago, when Herr Wagner was directing the concerts of our Philharmonic Society, that the operas of the future were those of Glück and Handel?

What musician started the story—repeated, we believe, by Dr. Burney—that Addison did not like the Italian Opera, and that he attacked it in a mean spirit of jealousy, in consequence of the failure of his "Rosamond"? Musicians, we are afraid, form a "genus" as "irritable" as the poets themselves. Here, for instance, is a nice amiable rejoinder, said to have been made by Haydn to Beethoven, upon the latter remarking that his septet was, "after all, not the 'Creation.'" "That," said Haydn, "you never could have written, because you are an Atheist." This anecdote is told by the author of the highly-interesting "Programme and Analytical Remarks" for the Monday Popular Concert of the 17th inst., on what authority we know not, but doubtless sufficient. If Haydn, when he wished to put down Beethoven, did not hesitate to call him an Atheist, Beethoven, after asking Haydn his opinion on a new work, knew what sort of a motive to attribute to it if it happened not to be favourable. "The trios (Beethoven's earliest work) were first performed at a soirée in the house of Prince Lichnowski, to which the most noted artists and amateurs in Vienna had been invited. Haydn was present, and every one was anxious to hear his opinion. The great master said much in praise of the new works, but recommended Beethoven not to print the third. Beethoven, however, considered the trio in C minor much the best of the set, and from that time never regarded Haydn with the same cordiality, attributing his advice to simple envy." Beethoven was not atheistical nor Haydn envious, only these two great composers had not a very high opinion of one another, and were not in the habit of pretending the contrary.

A TRAGIC ROMANCE.

AN Irish journal is responsible for the following sensation story, which, if not true, at least does credit to the invention of the writer:—"The sudden death of one of the leading stars of the fashionable world of Paris is announced, and rumour states in rather a singular manner. At the *Ball de la Comtesse de*——had formed an acquaintance with a young Russian, which caused her to protract her stay in Paris longer than usual. In short, a pressing letter from her husband induced her to return to Paris. Along with her Russian friend she returned the same evening before her husband, who was also absent from Paris, had announced his arrival, so that a handsome alibi was exhibited. By her companion's advice the lady alighted at her own hotel in the Rue de Grenelle, thus proving, by her *acte de présence*, that she had obeyed the injunctions of the Count, her husband; but, as it had been agreed upon beforehand, the lovers were resolved to spend their last evening together before parting, as it were, for ever. The great gulf of etiquette, propriety, and the prudence of Paris life once between them, they knew well enough that they would henceforth become as much separated as though by the whole breadth of the universe. With this reflection they agreed to meet at a café at the angle of the Boulevard des Italiens and a street called 'La Vallée des Larmes' (*d'autant*), and here the mystery of the 'suicide' begins. Arriving together, they ordered a *cabinet particulier*, which was furnished them in a series of overlooking the Boulevard. The lady appeared overcome with grief and trouble. A dinner of *première qualité* was served, and, during its consumption, both the attendants appointed to wait observed the striking contrast exhibited in the behaviour of the two guests. While the lady grew more and more desponding as the dinner proceeded the spirits of the gentleman rose higher. He had already drunk largely during dinner, taking nothing but champagne, according to Russian taste; and, when the dessert was placed upon the table and the waiters withdrew, both of them observed that the gentleman seemed to have had 'as much as was good for him.' After the exit of the waiters a silence of more than an hour took place in the room occupied by the pair, when suddenly there burst forth from that room the wildest shriek ever uttered in mortal agony. The door flew open and the young Russian, pale as death, with tottering steps and a countenance frightfully distorted, rushed along the gallery, calling loudly for help. The whole establishment was aroused on the instant, and the lady was beheld lying back upon the sofa a corpse, the blood streaming in a torrent from her throat, and flowing slowly through the rich lace trimmings of her dress, to form a ghastly pool, in which her violet-coloured boots were soaking, with horrible contrast to the gay scene around. A doctor was immediately sent for (Dr. —, of the Rue de Helder), and he pronounced life extinct, death having been immediate from the stab in the neck, which had severed the jugular vein. The police were of course on the alert instantly. What had taken place in the hour after the waiters had left can only be learnt from the young Russian's own account. He declares that, through the haze of wine and cigars, he can but remember having arrived, amid the tears and regrets of his companion, to the second bottle of champagne, which stood in the wine-cooler, and his hand was on the bell to summon the waiter to draw the cork when the lady, who had been weeping violently, implored him to abstain from calling any one who might be able to bear testimony to her emotion. Accordingly, willing to accede to her request, he drew from his pocket a knife of curious manufacture, which he purchased in England some little time ago, and which had already accompanied him on his travels, and which contained a spring corkscrew, as well as several blades of various sizes, which he opened one after another to show to his companion, in order to create some little diversion to her grief. The last one of all was a kind of broad pruning blade, sharp, bright and powerful, such as England alone produces, and, although at the time under the influence of the wine he had been deluding to an incredible extent, he fancied that he can remember the very words of the conversation which took place upon the occasion. He remembers too, perfectly, having placed the corkscrew in the cork, hearing the creaking, hissing sound which accompanies its yielding to the pressure of the fixed air within, and after that a shock, a fearful shriek, and no more. A hand was extended to the knife, and the Countess snatched it from where it was placed open; the idea of suicide was suggested by the temptation, and she plunged it into her neck. The Russian is so completely under the effect of the shock that he is about to quit Paris for ever and to retire to his own estates; and the husband of the Countess, regarding the affair as a just retribution of Heaven, refuses to challenge the paramour, though urged to do so by good-natured friends."

THE ITALIAN CLERGY AND THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.—It was lately stated that Father Pasaglia had collected the signatures of 10,000 priests to an address to the Pope praying his Holiness to restore peace to Italy and the Christian Church. The address is now published, and it bears the signatures of 8043 members of the Italian clergy, of whom 76 are bishops; 1935 monks; 6000 priests; 2000 monks; 167 schoolmasters in orders; 4043 simple priests; 767 monks or members of the regular clergy. Other subscribers, whose names are daily printed in Pasaglia's journal, will swell the list to the number of 10,000, as formerly announced. The real spirit of the address is contained in these few words:—"Behold, most blessed Father, from one end to the other of this our Italy a unanimous voice resounds—a voice of religion, of Catholic piety—'Long live the Pope!' but another voice is also heard, a voice of patriotism and of national independence—'Long live Rome, the metropolis of the new kingdom!' If these two voices, instead of joining in union, are jarring and conflicting, there is no spiritual or temporal evil that we may not fear—there is no national and religious blessing that we may not reasonably hope for. Who, then, shall be the holy man destined to bring these voices to harmonise, to turn them into a beginning and source of so great a happiness for the nation and for the Papacy, for society, and for the Church? You alone can be, most blessed Father, as you alone can efficiently repeat that voice which you inherited from the Prince of Shepherds, and which, starting from the Vatican, would fill heaven and earth with exultation. Let, then, this voice be heard from your lips, O Pius! Let Italy, which looks upon you with blind love and prays to you, hear this word—'Peace!' Yes, Father, do you announce peace, and we, in our own name and that of Italy, swear to you immortal gratitude." Father Pasaglia describes the priests who have countenanced the movement to which he gave rise as belonging to the "second" or middle order of the clergy.

THE WILL OF GEORGE III.—A case that need not very long ago to haunt our Courts of Law and Houses of Parliament—the alleged bequest of George III. to the Princess Olive of Cumberland—was brought before the Court of Probate on Tuesday. The Princess has been dead long ago, as well as the witnesses and executors to the will; but the daughter of the claimant applied for a summons against the present Duke of Wellington as the administrator, through his father, of the will of George IV., who is alleged to have kept back the bequest, and also against her Majesty as the general heir to the Crown property. Sir C. Cresswell refused to disturb the judgment formerly given by Sir John Nicholl, which was to the effect that he had no jurisdiction over Royal wills.

MASSACRE OF ITALIAN SOLDIERS BY BRIGANDS.—A very painful sensation has been caused throughout Italy by the tidings of the massacre of a detachment of forty infantry men of the Royal army by a band of 200 brigands, near St. Severo, in the province of Capitanata. The unlucky soldiers had been led into an ambush by a spy, who informed them that ten brigands were lurking in a wood called *Il Bosco della Grotta*, between Santa Croce di Magliano and Magliano. Surrounded by a force five times their own number, in the thick of the forest, the brave men endeavoured to cut their way through the midst of them. Twenty-one of them were shot or cut down on the spot, thirteen were taken prisoners and burnt alive at no great distance in a strawfowl. Among the latter was the officer in command of the detachment, Captain Rota, a Garibaldian, who was one of the famous Thousand of Marsala. It seems that no less than 800 brigands, all mounted, are at this present moment infesting the open plains of Puglia, and especially the province of Capitanata. It never happens, however, that these ruffians obtain any success over the Royal troops, or even await an encounter with them. The troops, nevertheless, are worn out and disgusted, if not dispirited, and the population so utterly demoralised by the incredible sufferings to which the continuance of the scourge of brigandage exposes them, that no less than one-fourth of the lands of the provinces are out of cultivation.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—The Right Rev. William Thomson, D.D., who has been nominated by the Crown to the archbishopric of York, is not only the youngest prelate in the order of consecration, but the youngest in point of years. He was born on the 11th of February, 1819. He is the son of a tradesman at Whitehaven, and owes all his distinctions, academical and professional, to his own exertions. The new Archbishop is the son of Mr. John Thomson, of Whitehaven, and, having been educated at Shrewsbury School, was entered at Queen's College, Oxford, where he became scholar, fellow and tutor, and Provost. He graduated in 1840, when he took a third-class in classics. In 1842 he was ordained deacon, and was admitted into Priest's orders in the following year. He was Curate first at Gifford, then at Cuddesden, and in 1848 was appointed Select Preacher at Oxford. In 1853 he was chosen to preach the Bampton Lectures at Oxford, his subject being "The Atoning Work of Christ." In 1855, on the resignation of Dr. Baring, now Bishop of Durham, Lord Palmerston, who was then Prime Minister, nominated him to the rectory of All Souls' Church, Langham-place, in the parish of St. Marylebone, but in the course of a few months afterwards the provostship of All Souls' College becoming vacant by the death of Dr. Fox, Dr. Thomson was elected to it, notwithstanding some opposition which he had met with in consequence of his successful exertions to destroy the closeness of the college. In 1858 he was elected preacher of Lincoln's Inn; in 1859 he was appointed one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to her Majesty, and in 1861, on the translation of Dr. Baring, he was nominated to the bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol. The new Archbishop is well known by his work entitled "An Outline of the Laws of Thought," and by his preface to the work called "Aids to Faith," which was intended to be a counteractive to the "Essays and Reviews." He has contributed a "Life of Christ" to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and has published several other minor works.

LAW AND CRIME.

THE SWEEP GARDNER, who was to have been executed on Monday last for the murder of his reputed wife, has been respited by the Home Secretary. It is reported that one of the moving causes of this respite was subsequent medical evidence contradicting that adduced at the trial as to the hour of the death of the deceased woman, the alleged victim of the murder. It was shown on the trial that at the time when a scream was heard from the house in which the crime was committed the prisoner was engaged in his business at a distance from the spot. The whole gist of the circumstantial evidence was that the murder was perpetrated at a time when the prisoner was in the house. This was shown by medical evidence as to the time of death, and this evidence has, it appears, been contradicted by more authoritative testimony. If the latter be true, Gardner must be innocent. The whole matter turns upon the period of the murdered woman's death, and, consequently, if the evidence in contradiction of that delivered upon the trial be not true, he must be guilty. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" But who can pretend to say from any post-mortem examination that the moment of death is that of the infliction of a deadly wound?

The conviction of Stephen J. Maoney has been affirmed upon appeal. It may be remembered that the jury found this prisoner guilty of having obtained goods under fraudulent pretences, one of which was the production of a forged letter, purporting to be written on the part of the commissioners of the International Exhibition, promising him a certain sum of money for advertisements in a newspaper previously defunct. The jury at first added to their verdict that they considered the prisoner intended to pay for the goods, but by the direction of the Judge they reconsidered their verdict, and finally delivered one of "Guilty." The Court pronounced judgment that a Judge had a right—even a bounden duty—to require a jury to reconsider a questionable verdict. The verdict against Maoney is therefore held valid, and he has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

We have carefully considered certain correspondence and documents forwarded to us by a late member of the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteer regiment, who, it may be remembered, lately applied to a police court for advice as to his summary dismissal, without investigation of the charge alleged against him. It is clear that Mr. — (our correspondent) shot the marker at the butts; that a court of inquiry was held in consequence; that Mr. — was found guilty of gross carelessness; that he was suspended from ball-practice at the butts for a term; and that he has been since dismissed the corps in consequence of an appeal, which had been printed and circulated against the justice of the first-mentioned sentence. We stated that, during his period of suspension, he had permitted himself to shoot at the butts, and this statement, Mr. — writes, is "entirely false." Having stated so much, he proceeds to describe the occasion and reason of his having actually done what we alleged. We cannot enter into controversy as to how Mr. — put a bullet through the marker's back. Like Hudibras upon a less important mischance, Mr. — has

words ready to show why,
And tell what rules he did it by.

But we must, in all impartiality, denounce as disingenuous in the extreme the subsequent conduct of Mr. — and his supporters, who, by the application to the magistrate, as well as in sundry letters published in the columns of some of our contemporaries, have given to the world the isolated fact of his dismissal without the slightest reference to the previous and leading circumstances, thereby impugning to the commanding officer of the Queen's conduct at once unreasonable and tyrannical. But for our paragraph upon the subject, the connection between the discharge of the bullet and the discharge of the rifleman might have remained a secret to the public at large. All that we care to keep to ourselves is the name of the gentleman who was so unlucky as to inflict an injury which we readily believe he has done his best to compensate.

The construction of the clauses in the last Bankruptcy Act relating to deeds of arrangement between debtors and creditors has given rise to some litigation. In the case of "Walter v. Adcock," it was held by the Court in Banco that such deeds, although registered as prescribed by the statute, were invalid against creditors who had not executed them if they did not contain an assignment of the property of the insolvent. In another case, "Re Castleton," the Lords Justices gave their opinion that what are called "composition deeds" come within the Act. Mr. Commissioner Heywood was, a few days since, applied to under the following circumstances:—A composition deed had been executed by a debtor who thereby covenanted to pay his creditors 1s. 6d. in the pound on their claims. A creditor to whom this composition had been tendered, and who refused to accept it, caused the debtor to be arrested by the Sheriff on a writ of execution. The Commissioner, upon the authority of the "Castleton" case, and considering that the deed in question provided that the composition should be paid down, and not at a future period, and that the amount had been tendered to the creditor, decided that the deed must be recognised, and ordered the release of the defendant.

What is Mr. Tyrwhit about? His name has been for many years respected as that of one of the most worthy of that most worthy class, the metropolitan magistracy. But within the last few days he has delivered two most inapplicable sentences. In one case, a fellow who had committed a flagrant outrage upon a modest servant-maid was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by Mr. Tyrwhit, who announced that the penalty would have been heavier had not the prisoner been drunk at the time of the offence. A day or two afterwards a ruffian was convicted of violent assaults upon three police constables, and Mr. Tyrwhit fined him 40s. for each of both offences. Upon being remanded in the flow had been proved to have committed three distinct assaults, Mr. Tyrwhit is reported to have reduced the fine to 10s. each for the three. Consequently the penalty amounted only to 30s. in all, instead of 80s. for two only. This is indeed "a large reduction for wholesale transactions." Had the prisoner only assaulted one constable it is fair to infer that he would have been committed to prison without the option of a fine.

From a remark made by a magistrate upon the case of a person accused of a street robbery with

violence, it appears that directions have been issued that in all such cases prisoners shall be committed for trial, and that culprits convicted even of assaults with intent to rob, although the intent may be frustrated, are liable to penal servitude for life.

The man Cooper was hanged on Monday for the murder of his reputed wife at Isleworth. The six men charged with the robbery of Bank-note paper and the forgery of notes have been again remanded.

COMMON PLEAS.

A PAROCHIALS QUARREL—LUGGERMASTERY, REYNOLDS.—This was an appeal from the magistrates. An information was preferred by the plaintiff, who was one of the inspectors of votes for Battersea, against the defendant, a solicitor, for interrupting and preventing the polling for the election of eight vestrymen for the parish of Battersea and trying to get possession of the ballot-box. It appeared that a poll took place for the election of eight vestrymen for the parish of Battersea, when there were two balloting-boxes, one for the "Red" party, and the other for the "White" party. Prisoners were placed in the polling-room to prevent disorder, and it was alleged against the defendant that he, being at the head of a number of persons in favour of the "Red" party (who were losing the poll), broke into the room, declaring that it was after eight o'clock, set on the table, tried to get possession of the balloting-boxes, and obstructed the voting for ten minutes. The magistrates refused to convict, and the question now came before this Court.

The Court were of opinion that the matter should be remitted back to the magistrates. Mr. Watkin Williams appeared for the appellant; Mr. Day for the respondent.—Judgment accordingly.

POLICE.

A FARM ATTORNEY.—THE WALKING STATUTE-BOOK.—Charles Pound, aged apparently seventy, was brought up on a warrant charged with conspiring with John Hickey (now in custody) to defraud James Cowan, of Rochester-row, Westminster, of a large sum of money.

Mr. Smyth conducted the prosecution; Mr. Hope defended. Mr. Smyth, in opening the case, said that the prosecutor was a husband and a chemist. He had been in the Army, and was awarded a pension, but for some reason it was discontinued, and after several ineffectual applications to regain it, he was advised to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus, out of which the present proceedings arose.

James Cowan, the prosecutor, said—I consider myself a simple, honest, and decent man, if I may have my say. In 1861 I came acquainted with Hickey in gaol. He called on me in November, 1861. It was then he recommended me to that fellow (the prisoner). He said, "I understand you have something to do with the Government. I can recommend you to a first-rate attorney, whose practice is large, and every counsel in court is under a compliment to him." I said, "Fellow him, let me see what sort of a fellow he is," and he produced prisoner. I said to him, "I have been examined by the law, are you a certified attorney?" "Yes, of forty years' standing," was his answer, and then Hickey said, "He's a walking statute-book." I said, "Who is your counsel?" and he replied "Sergeant Pigott." I said, "I have two objections to him. First, he's a Government man, and this is a Government matter, and I don't like to be too high for my pocket." He made answer, "Don't think that for a moment; I have got him under my thumb. It was not that got him in for reading. Every word I say is facts." He said, "There's two ways of doing business; I'll sit behind him in the Court of Queen's Bench and make him do it." I said, "I have been so internally bleated, I should like to see Sergeant Pigott before I put with my money." He then says, "There is 500 guineas, to pay for consultation and 25 for myself and clerk. Hickey was his clerk. I have him 50 guineas, and half-a-crown to get something to drink. They have had a great deal of money from me, but I cannot tell how much, because I never got the receipts. He took me before Sergeant Pigott about December, Hickey being present with prisoner as his clerk. At the conclusion Sergeant Pigott said he would do his best. Information was to be got to say on what grounds I had been deprived of my laval pension, as I had never had a trial. I have paid the prisoner about 1200. With expenses and all, it has cost me about £200. They have robbed me of all that."

A receipt was produced for 25 guineas, bearing date Nov. 19, 1861, signed "C. Pound," with a voucher appended, and signed "J. Hickey," that the money should be applied to the obtaining of a mandamus. There was a second receipt signed "J. Hickey," for 100 guineas, for getting the same and showing cause.

Prosecutor said that no rule had ever been moved for with his knowledge. Besides money, the prisoner and Hickey had had goods of him to the value of £50.

John Jackson proved being present on the 19th of November, and seeing the receipt given. Hickey then said, in prisoner's hearing, that he was called "The walking statute-book," and added that his fame and credit were so great that men of the highest influence bowed to his opinions and decisions.

Mr. Paynter asked whether there was any evidence to show that the prisoner was not an attorney.

Mr. Smyth said that "W. F. Morris," whose clerk he effected to be to Mr. Sergeant Pigott, was lodged on the spot. He would now call Mr. Morris.

Mr. William Francis Morris, solicitor, said he had searched the books at the Law Institution, and prisoner's name was not there. The accused was not his clerk.

On the application of Mr. Smyth, prisoner was remanded.

Mr. Hope applied to have him bailed. Only part of the case had as yet been heard.

Mr. Paynter said there had been great trouble in apprehending him, and he should require two sureties in £100 each, and twenty-four hours' notice.

Prisoner was sent to gaol.

A THIEF OBJECTING TO THE NEWSPAPERS.—John Long, a well-known thief, was brought before Mr. Woodrych, charged with stealing a silver watch from a sailor named Charles Ingram, on Tower-hill.

On the previous afternoon the prosecutor and a shipmate named William Good were passing over Tower-hill, and saw a large number of persons assembled round a man who was exhibiting a monkey. The sailors crossed the road, and were surrounded by the thieves who congregated on the hill. An attempt was made to steal God's watch. He kept his hand upon it and preserved it, and at the same time called to Ingram, "Look out, Charles, for your watch." The prisoner at that moment pressed behind Good, and drawing Ingram's watch out of his pocket, broke it, and escaped, and returned to the chain. The fellow ran away with the watch, and was instantly pursued by the two sailors and others. Being closely pressed he threw the watch under a cart. A young man named Henry Williams picked up the watch. It was full of mud, and while Williams was looking about for the owner he was overtaken by a bystander, who believed he was nothing in connection with the thief. His innocence, however, was quite clear. The prisoner ran some distance with many persons behind him vociferously bawling "Stop thief!" He was caught by a police-constable.

The prisoner said he was quite innocent of the robbery. Policeman—He has given a false address.

The Prisoner—Why, you see I don't want them common newspapers to publish where I live, because if they do, others may come down upon me.

Mr. Woodrych—If you don't give your right name and address, I shall consider that very suspicious.

The Prisoner—You see, my father's name was Nutt, and my mother's name is Long; but I did not tell the policeman that, because I don't want them common newspapers to say anything about that.

A policeman said the prisoner had been in custody at that court before.

Mr. Woodrych—Only on suspicion.

The Prisoner—There is no doubt you stole the sailor's watch, and I shall remain you for inquiries.

BRUTAL MURDER.—An old widow, who kept a beer-house between Longridge and Ritchester, has been found dead on her bed with her head covered with wounds. Her death was accelerated by her mouth being stuffed with a shawl. That a terrible struggle ensued between the woman and her murderer there can be no doubt. She was known to be a most resolute being, and of more than womanly courage. She had evidently defended her life and property to the last extremity. Two labouring men, Thomas Davies and Aaron Smith, have been apprehended on suspicion of being the murderers. It is a singular circumstance that the clock in the house where the murder was committed was stopped, the fingers pointing to half past two. The presumption is that the robbers were searching in the clock for money which they supposed was hidden therein, and that thus they stopped it.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

The market was somewhat quiet on the 21st, and the absence of the whole of the fresh arrivals for the continent, chiefly to purchase silver, has produced a much less activity in the money market. Compared with last week, however, very little business has been done. The quotations for Money, have remained 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 3 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 6 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 9 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 12 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 15 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 18 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 21 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 24 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 27 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 30 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 33 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 36 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 39 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 42 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 45 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 48 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 51 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 54 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 57 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 60 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 63 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 66 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 69 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 72 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 75 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 78 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 81 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 84 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 87 months bill, 2 1/2; 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1/2 for a 630 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 633 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 636 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 639 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 642 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 645 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 648 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 651 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 654 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 657 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 660 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 663 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 666 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 669 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 672 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 675 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 678 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 681 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 684 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 687 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 690 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 693 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 696 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 699 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 702 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 705 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 708 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 711 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 714 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 717 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 720 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 723 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 726 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 729 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 732 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 735 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 738 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 741 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 744 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 747 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 750 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 753 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 756 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 759 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 762 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 765 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 768 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 771 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 774 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 777 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 780 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 783 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 786 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 789 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 792 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 795 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 798 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 801 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 804 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 807 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 810 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 813 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 816 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 819 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 822 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 825 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 828 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 831 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 834 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 837 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 840 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 843 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 846 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 849 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 852 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 855 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 858 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 861 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 864 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 867 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 870 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 873 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 876 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 879 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 882 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 885 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 888 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 891 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 894 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 897 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 900 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 903 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 906 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 909 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 912 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 915 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 918 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 921 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 924 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 927 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 930 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 933 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 936 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 939 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 942 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 945 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 948 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 951 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 954 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 957 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 960 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 963 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 966 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 969 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 972 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 975 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 978 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 981 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 984 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 987 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 990 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 993 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 996 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 999 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1002 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1005 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1008 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1011 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1014 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1017 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1020 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1023 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1026 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1029 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1032 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1035 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1038 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1041 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1044 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1047 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1050 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1053 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1056 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1059 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1062 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1065 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1068 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1071 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1074 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1077 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1080 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1083 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1086 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1089 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1092 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1095 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1098 months bill, 2 1/2; 1/2 for a 1101 months bill, 2

the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex, by
THOMAS FOX, 3, Catherine-street, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1862.